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winner
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Jerusalem predicts further contacts with Soviet Union

Government leaders yesterday dismissed Soviet attacks on Israel as a response to Arab criticism of the Helsinki talks, and predicted continued dialogue with the Soviets.

"I think the Soviets will continue to seek openings for further dialogue," Prime Minister Peres said last night. "They have an exaggerated fear of Arab reaction."

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov on Tuesday blamed the abrupt end of Monday's talks on Israel's insistence that the Soviet Jewry issue be included in the agenda.

Gerasimov said that nothing had been achieved at the talks and they would not continue.

As the Israeli delegation to Helsinki returned home yesterday, Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche concurred with the

prime minister that the Soviet attack did not spell the end of official contacts with the Soviet Union.

Kimche said that the Soviet statement was apparently "the thing the Arab states wanted to hear... I presume the Arab ambassadors stood in line at the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow to express their fears, protests or dissatisfaction."

Vice Premier Yitzhak Shamir yesterday said: "The Soviets could easily perceive that Israel was more than interested in bettering its relations with this superpower. That was very evident throughout. However, at the same time, the USSR cannot expect that such an improvement in relations will be achieved without holding a very thorough discussion on the USSR's attitude towards the country's Jews, and its Mideast policy."

Soviets 'nyet' chess match

By JERRY LEWIS

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. - A strongly worded official Soviet protest led to the cancellation of a proposed symbolic chess game on behalf of Soviet Jewry here yesterday.

Elaine Page, star of the musical "Chess" was to have played British grandmaster Jonathan Speelman on the street outside the Park Lane hotel where Soviet chess champion Gary Kasparov is defending his world title against Anatoly Karpov. The planned demonstration was organized by the National Council for Soviet Jewry.

The Soviet chess delegation called a press conference - timed to coincide with the demonstration - to register their protest at what they called "this provocative action."

The delegation's press attache told journalists that both Kasparov and Karpov supported the view that the aim of the demonstrators was to "disturb the normal course of the competition and to exercise pressure on the Soviet delegation."

In view of the protests Speelman decided not to join Elaine Page who was seated at a small table with a chess board, outside the hotel.

Supreme Court: 'Doctor can overrule patient'

By BARBARA AMOUYAL
For The Jerusalem Post

In what could be a landmark decision, Supreme Court Justice Gavriel Bach has ruled that, in principle, a doctor has the right to perform an operation against a patient's will.

"When a doctor finds that the patient has no logical reason for objecting to an essential operation...and it appears that the refusal is based on outside considerations that have nothing to do with his wellbeing, the doctor may relate to the patient as he would to an attempted suicide, and should make every attempt to save his life," Bach ruled.

The decision was handed down yesterday in the case of a man who had swallowed two packets of heroin - an act potentially dangerous to his health - while attempting to escape from the police, only to have them retrieved by surgical operation.

Yosef Korem appealed to the Supreme Court to overturn his six-year jail sentence on the grounds that the operation to extract the heroin had been performed against his will and that the resulting evidence was therefore inadmissible.

Commenting on the judge's decision, Simha Landau of the Hebrew University's Law Faculty said last night: "The right to privacy and the right of free choice were outweighed by the moral obligation to save a person's life," he said.

Citing the High Court's ruling cancelling the prison authorities' right to give enemies to persons suspected of concealing drugs, Landau commented: "The two cases are entirely different. One deals with a medical procedure intended to extract evidence; the other deals with an actual life and death situation."

Israel charges U.S. firm 'concocted' theft allegations

By WOLF BLITZER

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. - Israeli officials yesterday charged an Illinois company with "concocting" allegations that Israel had attempted to steal its technology.

The officials said that Recon Optical Inc. of Barrington, Illinois, had failed to produce aerial reconnaissance cameras for Israel as part of a \$40 million contract signed in 1984. The company had been the low bidder for the Israeli contract, which was to be financed by U.S. military grants.

But Recon, which has been doing business with Israel for 20 years, was apparently unable to produce the specified cameras within the planned budget. Because of cost overruns that could bring the overall price to \$100m., it had sought additional funds from Israel.

According to Israeli officials, the Defence Ministry's Purchasing Mission in New York had refused Recon's demands, insisting that the company had underbid the original contract. Israel cancelled the entire

contract instead.

Israeli officials charged that Recon had then decided to retaliate. The company was apparently anxious to take advantage of the atmosphere in the U.S. arising from other widely-publicized allegations of Israeli spying and arms smuggling.

Recon filed a civil lawsuit in the New York Federal District Court, charging that Israel had not paid its bills and had breached the agreement in other ways.

The Illinois firm also presented the U.S. Customs Service and the Justice Department with what it said was evidence that Israeli agents had attempted to gain technology secrets from the company. These allegations are now under investigation.

The State Department declined to comment. "This is a matter under investigation and we understand it's also the subject of civil litigation in the courts so I have no comment," said Charles Redman, the Department's spokesman.

Israeli officials have called the allegations "completely baseless."

Larry Larson, president of Recon,

has charged in a sworn court statement that three Israeli Air Force officers had been involved in the alleged plot to obtain the technology and to pass it on to Israel Electric Optical Industry, which would then produce the cameras in Israel. That company is known as El-Op.

Recon security officers are said to have discovered the alleged plot when the Israeli officers were stopped leaving the plant with some 50,000 pages of technical drawings and notes handwritten in Hebrew.

The cameras, when attached to supersonic jets, can take detailed photographs of objects on the ground from a distance of 160 kilometres away and transmit them instantly to an earth receiving station.

The system, according to *The Chicago Tribune* which first reported the allegations, would allow Israel to monitor all of Lebanon and Jordan and much of Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia without leaving Israeli airspace.

"Recon markets a system now (Continued on Page 2, Col 2)



The Recon Optical Inc. building from which Israel Air Force officers allegedly tried to smuggle plans for a sophisticated airborne camera. (AFP telephoto)

Peres hopeful of early meeting

Summit to focus on further peace moves

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

Prime Minister Peres said last night that he expected his forthcoming summit with Egyptian President Mubarak to be "a forward looking meeting" focussing on further efforts towards peace in the region.

Peres's comments on Israel TV's Moked interview programme came as Avraham Tamir, the director-general of the Prime Minister's Office returned from Egypt where he had met Mubarak to lay the groundwork for the summit.

Peres confirmed that the summit would "most probably" be held in the first half of September.

It was up to Mubarak, as the host, to announce the time and the place of the summit first, he said.

By the end of August, or the beginning of September, the compromise document for the Taba arbitration would be signed, Peres said. After that, he continued, a new Egyptian ambassador would be appointed, following which the summit would take place.

Egyptian sources have said the

date of the Peres-Mubarak summit would not be announced until the Taba compromise was ratified and the work on it was completed, Army Radio reported yesterday.

They also said that if it was completed by the end of the month as expected, the meeting would take place in early September.

As reported yesterday, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned that the summit is being planned for September 7.

Peres said on TV that the two countries had already reached agreement on the details of normalization of relations. "Normalization, for all its importance, is not the central issue. It depends on the general atmosphere prevailing between the two countries," he said.

The prime minister rejected criticism that he had sent Avraham Tamir to Alexandria to see Mubarak without coordinating the meeting with Israeli Ambassador to Egypt Moshe Sasson. He said a prime minister had the right to send personal envoys without asking permission of others, and added: "Certain meetings have to be arranged quietly in order to avoid speculation."

At their weekly meeting yesterday, Vice Premier Shamir and other Likud ministers blasted Tamir's "stealthy and clandestine dealings with the Egyptians."

Tamir was unanimously condemned by the Likud ministers for negotiating with Mubarak without keeping the Foreign Ministry or Sasson in the picture. Such behaviour, the Likud ministers said, was "unprecedented and must stop."

Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche said yesterday that "there was expectation" that the Peres-Mubarak summit "will bring about some kind of new era in Israel-Egypt relations."

Speaking on Army Radio, he added: "The summit can also have an influence on the peace process in the region."

Kimche said he expected the compromise to be completed "within the next two or three weeks." Meanwhile, he said, the two countries "are still in the process of looking for arbitrators and we have not yet finished this process."

Peres denies GSS promotion report

By Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Peres last night denied media reports that a high-ranking official of the Shin Bet (General Security Service), pardoned by President Herzog, had recently been promoted. Speaking on Israel Television Moked programme Peres said: "The man switched jobs while keeping the same rank."

Peres said that from now on, all moves in the Shin Bet with a legal implication would be fully coordinated with the attorney-general.

Queried about the recent con-

troversial reshuffle of high-level IDF staff, Peres said: "I have absolute confidence in Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Chief of General Staff Moshe Levy. I suggest we let them conduct their policy of appointments without interference."

Peres said the establishment of new settlements in the administered areas would depend on agreements between the coalition parties. "Settlements on the Golan Heights and in the Jordan Valley are on the brink of collapse. We are trying to save what exists, at a cost of hundreds of

millions of dollars."

Peres dismissed speculation about early elections or a reshuffle to bring about a narrow coalition. He said that, barring unforeseen issues, the national unity coalition was likely to serve its full term.

Peres said that on becoming foreign minister after mid-October he would not for a single moment relinquish political initiatives. Since his meeting in Morocco with King Hassan, he said, contacts had continued and the two countries were cooperating in practical fields including agriculture.

Could Aliza's life have been saved?

By MENACHEM SHALEV

"The chances of saving Aliza Arviv's life would have been minuscule in Israel, too," Prof. Dan Michaeli, director-general of the Health Ministry, told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

The eight-year-old girl died in a London hospital on Tuesday night, after efforts to secure a life-saving liver donation for her failed. Aliza had been flown unconscious to King's College Hospital on Monday for a liver transplant operation.

But a liver specialist challenged Michaeli's claim and told *The Post* last night that "under certain circumstances it's possible that Aliza's life could have been saved here."

The expert, who asked to remain anonymous, admitted, however, that finding a donor for a small child was a "formidable obstacle."

Michaeli said that he expected that a year would elapse before the Health Ministry approved liver transplants here. He said that the hospitals vying for the ministry's approval (Rambam in Haifa and Hadassah in Jerusalem) were "examining the additional preparations" which have to be made.

Nahshon Zatsker of Moshav Timorim, who organized the campaign to raise the funds to save Aliza's life, said last night "I feel as if I'd lost a daughter." Zatsker, an army invalid, has a long history of raising funds for needy patients. He told *The Post* that despite the setback, he would continue to act "when lives have to be bought for money."

Aliza is to be buried today.

IDF to seek redress for Dead Sea rescue

By BARBARA AMOUYAL
For The Jerusalem Post

The Israel Defence Forces intend to ask the organizers of Tuesday's near-tragic excursion to the Dead Sea to foot some of the \$164,500 bill run up by the air force in pulling seven Jerusalem yeshiva students from the sea.

Some four dozen specially-trained IDF rescuers and paramedics participated in the search, aided by Jericho-based police and Border Police. An air force Skyhawk jet fired over 260 illumination flares while four helicopters searched the surface of the sea.

The air force-led search effort cost \$164,500, an IDF spokesman said yesterday.

The seven young men came to the Dead Sea Tuesday with 12 busloads of yeshiva students from Bnei Brak, Jerusalem's Mea Shearim and Geula neighbourhoods, and the ultra-Orthodox Telshe-Stone community in the Jerusalem Hills.

The group arrived at a men-only beach at Ein Fash'ha at 5 p.m. for a late afternoon swim. Despite lifeguards' warnings, several students swam far from shore, and were swept away by strong westerly winds.

The Jericho police station was notified at about 8 p.m. that "at least six" students from the Brisk Yeshiva in Jerusalem had not returned to

shore. The police immediately called in IDF rescuers, and the all-night search began.

In Mea Shearim, meanwhile, cars with loudspeakers drove through the streets, announcing the rescue effort and asking yeshiva students to say Psalms for the welfare of the missing swimmers.

Five students were pulled out of the water by 2 a.m. yesterday and sent to Sheba Hospital at Tel Hashomer and to the Hadassah Hospitals at Ein Kerem and Mt. Scopus. A sixth student, 12-year-old Yossi Avrahamov, was rescued at 6:30 a.m. and sent to hospital. Told that six students had been missing, the rescuers called off the search.

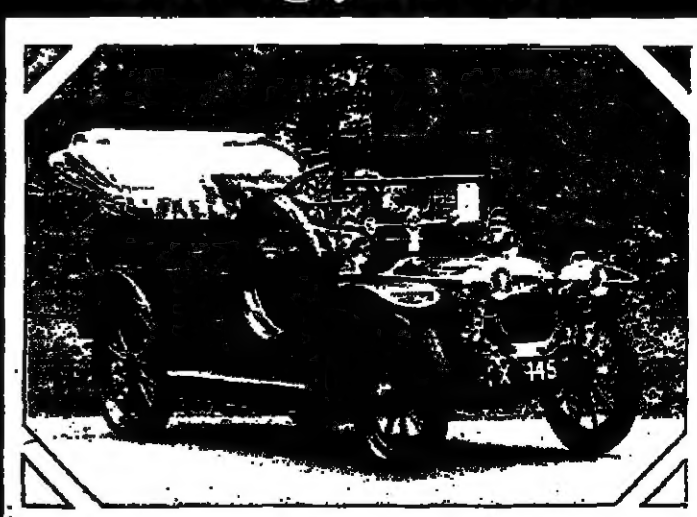
But at 10 a.m., Jericho police found a seventh student. According to the police, he had swam to shore hours earlier and had fallen asleep exhausted.

All but two of the yeshiva students were released from hospital yesterday after treatment.

Amnon Lev, 17, is expected to be released today from Hadassah Hospital at Ein Kerem, and Shlomo Lacks, 22, is to stay at Hadassah Mt. Scopus for another few days for observation.

A Hadassah spokeswoman said yesterday that Lacks had swallowed dangerous quantities of salt water. She described Lacks' condition as fair.

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Beat that deadline!

Six years, no winners in Gulf War

towns only a few weeks after Iraq had conquered them.

The recapture of Mehran was particularly significant because the town is only about 200 kilometres east of Baghdad.

The Iranian successes have dealt a severe blow to Iraqi morale. Six years ago, when the Iraqis started the war, they expected a quick, easy victory. But they soon discovered a harsher reality. Abandoning visions of marching triumphantly into Tehran, they have been forced instead to defend their own cities from Iranian missiles and bombardments.

Until July of this year, the war was fought as a series of trench battles, artillery bombardments and infantry patrols.

At sea, the two countries traded attacks on tankers calling at each other's ports.

From the air, Iraq attacked Iran's only satellite relay station in Assad



Abad and oil refineries south of Tehran, inflicting significant damage. Iran's answer was to lob ground-to-ground missiles at the city of Kirkuk in northern Iraq on June 18 and to intensify its attacks on oil tankers.

The turning point in the conduct of the war came on July 23, when Hussein asked the Iraqis to agree to a cease-fire. The Iranian answer was a missile attack on the town of Halabche in northern Iraq, in which 80 people were killed. The Iraqis, in turn, launched intensified attacks on Iran's oil installations.

On the same day Iraqi jet fighters

attacked the oil port of Kharg - causing serious damage to the installations - and hit targets in Isfahan.

Iran responded by shooting a Scud missile at Baghdad's oil refineries in Dora. The Iraqis then decided to further escalate the war in a surprise attack on Sirri Island oil installations. Iran had created the special oil installations on a cluster of tankers near the island - in the straits of Hormuz near Dubai - thinking that the site was beyond the reach of Iraq's air force.

It is now apparent that the Iraqis were apparently unable to knock out the entire installation, since operations were renewed there only a few days after the attack. Still, the Sirri bombing was significant in that it was the first time an Arab air force had demonstrated its ability to travel long distances.

Syria and Iran spread rumours last

month about two coup attempts last month in Baghdad, and about strong feelings of dissatisfaction among ruling circles.

But experts who keep close tabs on the situation in Iraq say that as far as they know there are no signs of an immediate internal threat to the Iraqi regime.

Hussein enjoys the confidence of his country's security organs, including the intelligence community, the army's high command and the Ba'ath Party apparatus. The experts add that reports about Hussein being cut off from the daily conduct of the war are unfounded.

Popular dissatisfaction, in a military dictatorship such as Iraq, cannot by itself topple the regime, despite the apparent deterioration in morale and this year's tens of thousands of war dead.

The key to whether Hussein's regime will survive is to be found on the battlefield. Victories could reverse the slide in morale, while battlefield defeats could result in a successful coup against even so well-entrenched a regime as Hussein's.

There are still no winners in the Iraq-Iran war which, after six years, has lasted longer than either World War. The biggest loser is the soldier on both sides, who has to carry the burden of non-stop fighting in the trenches, World War I style.

Both countries have declared that they want a speedy end to the war. But these declarations have very different meanings for each side. The Iraqi declaration does not imply any attempt to topple the Khomeini regime. On the other hand, the Iranians have stated that the war has entered its decisive year, and that they are determined to finish off Iraqi President Saddam Hussein by March.

The Iranians have good reason to be more optimistic now than in the past. They have proved their steadfastness by holding on to the Faw peninsula in southern Iraq, which they occupied last year, despite several Iraqi attempts to recapture it. This year, they achieved a major victory by making a successful counterattack on Fakah and Mehran, recapturing their deserted border

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	20.86	REL.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	11	52	64	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	12	54	78	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	4	40	57	Cloudy
CHICAGO	14	57	67	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10	50	63	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	50	63	Cloudy
GENEVA	10	50	63	Cloudy
HONG KONG	26	78	82	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	11	52	64	Cloudy
LONDON	11	52	64	Cloudy
MADRID	14	57	67	Cloudy
MONTREAL	16	61	77	Cloudy
NEW YORK	11	52	64	Cloudy
OSLO	10	50	63	Cloudy
PARIS	11	52	64	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	13	55	69	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	10	50	63	Cloudy
TOKYO	12	54	78	Cloudy
ZURICH	10	50	63	Cloudy

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
Jerusalem	44	16-28	29
Golan	43	17-31	32
Nahariya	42	16-28	29
Haifa Port	50	21-34	35
Tiberias	50	20-30	30
Nazareth	50	19-32	33
Afula	50	20-30	30
Sharon	62	21-30	30
Tel Aviv	59	21-31	32
B-G Airport	59	21-31	32
Jericho	38	21-35	36
Gaza	70	22-30	30
Beer Sheva	43	15-31	33
Eilat	20	25-38	39

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Prof. Teddy Winshell is to talk on the best methods of running a large company at the weekly meeting of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club at luncheon today.

5 Israelis held in NY for dealing drugs

Jerusalem Post Staff
Five Israelis were arrested in Brooklyn on Tuesday night on suspicion of belonging to a drug-dealing ring, Israel TV reported last night.
Shlomo Akeid, 33, Bruno Ben-Yeshayahu, 24, Shimon Cohen, 23, Ziv Oved, 34, and Alex Pallas, 29, were arrested in a raid by 40 members of the police narcotics squad.
Half a kilogram of heroin and \$10,000 in cash were allegedly found in their apartments, the TV reported.

Gabai to UN meet to be held in E. Berlin

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Justice Ministry Director-General Meir Gabai is to leave today for an international conference of UN Association heads in East Berlin. Gabai, head of the UN Association in Israel, is the first Israeli representative to be invited to a UN Associations conference held in Eastern Europe, a frequent venue for the gatherings.

Boys held for theft

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post
TEL AVIV. — Two Jerusalem brothers, aged 15 and 16, were remanded into custody yesterday on suspicion of carrying out a series of thefts from Tel Aviv hotels.
The boys were caught by a security guard at one of the hotels, allegedly making off with the bag of a British tourist containing passports, cash and plane tickets.
Police suspect that the boys, who were staying in a Tel Aviv youth hostel, had entered a number of hotels, pretending to be guests. They had allegedly asked for keys to a room, and removed money and valuables belonging to the occupants.
Foreign currency and other goods believed to have been stolen from the Hasmabir Lazarichan store, were allegedly found during a search of their room in the hostel.

U.S. HARVESTS of corn, wheat, soy and cotton this year are all expected to be lower than in 1985, the Department of Agriculture said Tuesday.

The autumn corn harvest will yield 211 million metric tons, 6 per cent less than last year's record of 225m, because of drought.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

E. Jerusalem Electric Co. strike

Nusseibeh, angry over raid, requests meeting with Peres

By BERNARD JOSEPHS and JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Anwar Nusseibeh, head of the Arab-owned Jerusalem District Electricity Company, yesterday asked for a personal meeting with Prime Minister Shimon Peres to discuss Tuesday's raid on the company's offices.

JDEC workers struck yesterday, and several businesses in East Jerusalem were closed down in protest against the operation, during which bailiffs, backed by large numbers of police, forced their way into the building in Salah a-Din Street.

The company chairman said that his lawyer had handed an official protest to the Jerusalem District Court over the bailiffs' actions.

"We are demanding that books taken from the company's safe by the bailiffs be returned. They had no right to take them," he asserted.

Nusseibeh said he had requested to see Peres and Energy Minister Moshe Shaleh in order to "express my personal anger" at the raid, and "to start a dialogue."

"I feel disappointed and discouraged, but I want to overcome these sentiments in order to reach an arrangement with the government about the company's financial problems."

The raid was the first serious attempt to execute a Jerusalem District Court order attaching the JDEC's funds. The company owes the Israel Electric Corporation an estimated NIS 20 million for power it has purchased for use on its grid.

Meanwhile, JDEC customers in East Jerusalem and the West Bank suffered power black-outs yesterday as a result of work being carried out on supply lines. The Energy Ministry sent a sharply worded letter to the company over the cuts, complaining that they had failed to warn their



Employees of the strike-bound East Jerusalem Electric Company sitting at the entrance to the company's offices. (Rahamim Israeli)

consumers in advance. Among the hardest hit customers were industrial plants at Mishor Adumim.

The deputy director-general for electricity at the Energy Ministry, Ram Haviv, confirmed that talks have been in progress on a radical reorganization of the JDEC. The discussions are reportedly on a takeover of service to Jewish neighborhoods and settlements across the Green Line (the pre-1967 border) by the Israel Electric Corporation. The IEC would buy power equipment in these areas from the JDEC, which would use the funds to pay off its debt.

Haviv said there had been "contacts...on a drastic reduction in the extent of the company's activities, a reorganization of the types and areas of its work, in accordance with its objective capability."

Energy Minister Moshe Shaleh said yesterday that even a transfer of service to Jewish neighborhoods would not resolve the long-term problem of the JDEC's operating debt.

He said the current proposal to reduce the extent of JDEC service had been made by the company, but was still not adequate to ensure continuous uninterrupted service to Arabs and Jews and a final resolution of the problem of the company's debt.

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek said yesterday that Jewish clients have for years "suffered from the disorder in the company" which provoked anti-Arab feelings. He said the company "is not functioning well," and that the transfer of areas of its concession to Israel could perhaps enable it "to be strong enough to take care mainly of the Arabs."

Inquiry into bus crash is likely

By Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Prime Minister Peres said yesterday that he would "seriously weigh" establishing an inquiry commission to investigate the Moshav Hahonim crossing accident, as recommended yesterday by a panel of experts. He will meet the other ministers concerned within the next few days.

Twenty-two people, 19 of them children, lost their lives when a bus and train collided at the crossing in June 1985.

The panel, headed by Judge Ezra Kama, was set up by Peres at the end of last year in response to appeals by parents of the children killed.

In its report, the panel said that "the facts show that action taken by officials and authorities indirectly caused the accident." The panel therefore recommended that a commission of inquiry be set up.

If such a commission is established, it is expected to look into the entire problem of traffic accidents in Israel. Ya'acov Friedler adds:

In an effort to combat traffic accidents, the Ports Authority has agreed to transfer \$15 million from its budget for the improvement of the country's most

dangerous roads, Transport Minister Haim Corfu said yesterday.

Corfu added that his ministry would set up an institute to teach defensive driving to 150,000 drivers each year.

He also said that it would be mandatory for all cars with 1600cc. or larger engines to install airconditioning by 1988.

On the same theme, Uriel Lynn, chairman of the Knesset's Road Safety Committee yesterday told the Haifa Rotary Club that "the minister of police should issue orders for mandatory trials of every cabinet minister who is caught speeding in his official car. It must be the minister and not the driver who is tried."

Lynn said the violation of the speed limit by ministerial cars, and by buses, had a "destructive" influence on other drivers and must be fought with the full force of the law.

Lynn regretted that, in effect, the police were not enforcing traffic laws. They were concentrating on speeding instead of looking out for such dangerous offenses as not maintaining a safe distance between cars, reckless overtaking, failure to stop at pedestrian crossings, and to obey other traffic signs, he said.

THEFT

case they became the subject of government investigations.

The furore in the American media about the previous incidents had cut short negotiations with Washington to accord diplomatic status to the large Purchasing Mission in the U.S.

In the present case, the U.S. company was apparently trying to exploit for its own purposes Israel's sensitivity to unfavourable publicity.

A Defence Ministry statement said: "It seems the company is ready to do anything, including false accusations, so as not to pay according to the credit letter to which the Defence Ministry Purchasing Mission in New York is lawfully entitled."

The statement strongly denied the

"baseless accusations" against Israel technicians. "All the information in the technicians' possession was lawfully acquired and is covered by a U.S. government export licence," the statement said.

Defence Minister Rabin last month related to the allegations that Israel had smuggled cluster bomb and tank barrel technology from the U.S. and the "fairy tale of arms sales to Iran." He strongly attacked those in the U.S. who fabricated "out of nowhere" stories against Israel.

"I can't explain how there can be people in the U.S. who want to undermine relations between our two countries," he said. Rabin charged these anti-Israel elements with putting pressure on American industrialists not to cooperate with Israel.

'Pravda' backs complaints over Chernobyl

MOSCOW (AP). — The Communist Party daily Pravda yesterday aired readers' complaints about the official handling of the Chernobyl nuclear accident, including reports that some evacuated homes appear to have been ransacked.

Pravda acknowledged there have been problems in getting relief to some evacuees and providing them with prompt, relevant information. It urged officials to redouble their efforts.

"There is no place for complacency as we are dealing with a very dangerous enemy: radiation," the newspaper said.

"There also is an enemy that is no less perfidious — that is all kinds of rumours and gossip and we should fight them mercilessly wherever necessary each day," it said. "There is only one means with which we can fight it — sincere and full information, openness."

Pravda said some letters praised the ruling Politburo for announcing that officials responsible for the April 26 disaster would be punished. But others expressed frustration with bureaucratic red tape and anxiety about the fate of evacuees and their homes.

More than 100,000 people were

evacuated from a 30-kilometre zone around the Chernobyl plant after an explosion ripped open the No. 4 reactor and spewed radiation into the atmosphere.

"Who is doing this and what are they looking for? Many people complain that the doors of their houses have been opened," a letter said.

Pravda noted earlier media reports that there had not been a single case of criminal entry into an evacuated house.

"So why is such a case possible today?" the newspaper asked, adding that all abandoned villages should be guarded closely.

Herut rally on Area 9 fizzles out

By SARAH HONIG and DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Herut opposition to the return of land in the Galilee's Area Nine military training zone to Arabs diminished considerably yesterday.

Vice Premier Yitzhak Shamir yesterday took the Likud Knesset faction to task for having made an issue of the decision. Speaking at the faction's weekly session, Shamir said, "the Area Nine question hardly qualifies as a campaign banner for the Likud. This party is not automatically anti-Arab and should not present itself as such. This is not an issue of principle for the Likud and should not become the subject for a Likud decision or battle."

Shamir thus joined Housing Minister David Levy who on Tuesday lambasted Likud opposition to the return.

In Sakhnin, well-publicized demonstration by Herut youth members to protest against the return of Area Nine was something of a fiasco, as less than 50 people turned up.

The protesters, who carried placards attacking Prime Minister Peres and Minister-without Portfolio Weizmann for "selling out the north for political gain, gathered alongside the road leading to Sakhnin.

A group of Arab farmers cultivating a new olive plantation opposite the demonstrators continued working throughout the hour-long protest, showing little concern for the chants and slogans.

But Transport Minister Corfu again attacked the government's decision to return the area and said, "the army should not have given in to political pressure."

Sharansky's family delays exit to Aug. 27

MOSCOW (AP). — The brother of Nathan (Anatoly) Sharansky said yesterday that he might delay his departure from the Soviet Union until August 27 because there was so much to do before he and his family could emigrate.

Leonid Sharansky said he had extended the exit visas he received from the Soviet authorities on Tuesday until August 27.

The family was told on August 3 that it would get permission to leave the Soviet Union by August 23, more than six months after Nathan Sharansky was freed in an East-West prisoner exchange in Berlin.

But Leonid said "there is so much to do" that he had extended the visas for himself, his wife Raya, their two children Alexander, 14, and one-year-old Boris, and his mother Ida Milgrom.

He said he had not yet had time to buy airplane tickets and did not know when the family would leave the country.

Drug suspect shot

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Jerusalem police detectives shot and wounded a 30-year-old suspected drug-dealer as he tried to escape arrest yesterday afternoon.

Special operations detective Gabi Shmelov said the man, from the East Jerusalem village of Silwan, was wanted on suspicion of leading a gang dealing in large quantities of heroin, cocaine and hashish.

The detective said he had obtained a court order to arrest the man last month, but that the suspect had then fled the city.

'Mabat' editor accepts offer of new position

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Michael Karpin, outgoing news editor of Israel TV's Mabat, yesterday accepted an offer by Israel Broadcasting Authority director-general Uri Porat to become editor of the Mabat Sheni news feature programme.

The offer was made in coordination with TV director-general Haim Yavin. A tender for Karpin's old job is to be published soon.

Karpin is to finish his three-year stint as Mabat editor at the end of this month.



Immanuel Ben-Yehuda, a member of the Black Hebrews sect, tells a news conference in Washington that he was kidnapped by the Israeli government. The news conference was called this week to announce "community counter-action" against Israel's decision to deport 46 Black Hebrews who are in Israel illegally. Two members were expelled this week. (AFP telephone)

More Black Hebrews waiting for 'aliya'

By LIORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Twenty-five Black Hebrews in Bermuda intend joining their 50 Bermuda compatriots among the Black Hebrew community in Dimona. The Jerusalem Post has learned. Forty-six Black Hebrews, none of them from Bermuda, were arrested in April for being here illegally. Two of that group have already been deported to the U.S.

Two more members of the sect were deported to the U.S. yesterday, bringing to four the number of cultists expelled this month for overstaying their visas, an Interior Ministry spokesman said.

The two, Pelon Rollinson and James Sain, were put aboard an El Al flight.

Two additional members of the

sect are expected to be deported within 24 hours.

The first Black Hebrews came to Israel 15 years ago and settled in Dimona. Arad and Mitzpe Ramon. In 1980, a committee headed by then NRP Knesset member David Glass recommended establishing an independent communal settlement for them in the Negev, but his proposal was never implemented.

Last January, Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz told visiting U.S. Congressman Marvin Dainley that the ministry would consider individual applications from Black Hebrews to remain in Israel, but would not deal with them as a community. The ministry estimates the community's strength at between 2,000-3,000.

Peretz's convert policy draws religious fire

By HAIM SHAPIRO, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz has come under fire from Orthodox, ultra-Orthodox, Sephardi and Ashkenazi circles following his affidavit to the High Court of Justice on a change in identity cards issued to converts.

Peretz indicated to the court that his ministry would identify all converts to Judaism — whether the conversion was carried out by Orthodox, Conservative or Reform rites — as "Jew (converted)" on their identity cards. He was responding to a petition to the court by a Reform convert, Shoshana Miller, asking to show cause why she should not be registered as a Jew.

Orthodox and ultra-Orthodox groups object both because it is contrary to halacha to remain converts of their status and because Peretz's ruling appears to put Orthodox conversions on a par with Conservative and Reform procedures.

For the first time, a Sephardi group, the rabbinical court of the ultra-Orthodox Eda Haharedit Hasephardit is opposing Peretz. The group is making its position known in a large advertisement in the religious weekly, Erev Shabbat, which appears today.

Another body which has attacked Peretz is the rabbinical court (Badatz) of the ultra-Orthodox Eda Haredit, which made an unusual foray into what it terms Zionist politics to express its disapproval.

Peretz "has painted himself into a corner and doesn't know how to get out," says Dov (Beerte) Wolf, the spokesman for the Habad hassidim in Israel. According to Wolf, the Habad movement in the U.S. has already received complaints from Orthodox rabbis who say that non-Orthodox groups are presenting Peretz's deposition as proof of the validity of non-Orthodox conversions.

Supporters of Peretz's Shas party and of Peretz's mentor, Rabbi Eliezer Schach, former head of the Agudat Yisrael Council of Sages, have claimed that the new ID procedure had the approval of Rabbi Schach. Some have even claimed it was Schach who conceived of the procedure. But as Wolf pointed out to The Jerusalem Post, Schach has never publicly associated himself with the procedure.

Another mentor of Peretz, former Sephardi chief rabbi Ovadia Yosef, has also kept conspicuously silent on the issue.

Law on PLO contacts assailed

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Sephardi peace activists and pro-PLO Palestinians from the territories held a joint press conference yesterday to condemn the recent legislation against contacts with the PLO.

The law is aimed at "breaking off all contact and preventing dialogue between us," he said. "No power in the world can prevent the dialogue between the Israeli and Palestinian peace seekers, which will continue at all times and in all places," he said.

Siniora said the law was "legislation against the peace process," aimed at "torpedoing" dialogue between the PLO and the Israeli people.

Latif Dori of the Committee for

Israeli-Palestinian Dialogue said that the press conference was being held with PLO supporters to show the absurdity of the law against contacts with the organization.

The law is aimed at "breaking off all contact and preventing dialogue between us," he said. "No power in the world can prevent the dialogue between the Israeli and Palestinian peace seekers, which will continue at all times and in all places," he said.

Siniora said the law was "legislation against the peace process," aimed at "torpedoing" dialogue between the PLO and the Israeli people.

Latif Dori of the Committee for

A plan proposed to free municipalities of red tape

By MYRA NOVECK
For The Jerusalem Post

The Jerusalem municipality hopes that within the next few months, City Hall will be unshackled from what the mayor and senior officials call the sorry remains of a British Mandatory administration.

Jerusalem and other major Israeli cities have long complained that they have "too many different addresses" in central government. Even worse there are too many officials in government offices who see it as their business to interfere in municipal affairs.

Any innovative programme in the schools for example which is uniquely suited to meet local needs, has to obtain district approval. Jerusalem's large new neighbourhoods were planned by the Housing Ministry, which according to the municipality, did not plan for the special social and religious needs of Jerusalem.

A series of recommendations which might eliminate some of this red tape will be discussed on Sunday by the ministerial committee on

Jerusalem to be chaired by Prime Minister Peres.

The recommendations are the product of a five-month effort by the Kubersky Commission, formed in February by Peres, to formulate a development policy for Jerusalem that would enhance the city's status as the capital, and to spur economic growth. Headed by Haim Kubersky, who retired last month as Interior Ministry director-general, the committee included representatives of government ministries and the municipality, as well as academics.

The commission's most far reaching recommendation is the transfer of the power to administer budgets from the ministry district offices to the municipality.

The transfer of power away from the ministries has long been a demand of the city. Senior officials often refer to themselves as subjugated natives of a colonial power. "It's just like the Mandate," Mayor Teddy Kollek said recently, "only the British were more polite."

The decision not to open a junior high school

in Kiryat Moshe is a recent example of what it means to be under the district thumb. "This was to be integration at its best," said Rafi Davara, adviser to Kollek. But the plan fell through over a dispute between the city and Education Ministry's Jerusalem District Head Yosef Yonai over appointing the principal.

"Our school superintendent, Michael Gal, had a tough enough time persuading parents to accept the junior high. He had to make commitments to them, but the power for those commitments rests with someone else."

The timing of the meeting is crucial, observers say, since the Labour Party affiliated mayor is more likely to see ministers accept the proposals before the rotation next month. Kollek has long been pushing for practical applications of the Jerusalem Law: a special status for the city, and more recognition of the city's demographic, economic and social problems. Next year also marks the 20th anniversary of a united Jerusalem, and Kollek is using this platform for city demands for greater municipal powers and economic aid.

About 45 per cent of the Jerusalem work force is employed in the services compared with 29.5 nationwide. Only 11 per cent work in industry compared with 23 per cent nationally. This means low revenues for city coffers and migration of skilled workers to the coastal plain. The average Jerusalemite earns 20 per cent less than other big city residents. And the city suffers a high proportion of large and disadvantaged families.

The Kubersky commission also recommended the formation of a Jerusalem development authority which will plan long-term development of water, sewage, and road infrastructure.

The commission put special stress on bringing up the level of services for the non-Jewish population. The municipality has often complained of a lack of government-sponsored services in East Jerusalem.

The commission also recommends more economic help for the city — an enlargement of a special annual grant to the city and a five-year plan for economic aid.

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra

is deeply grieved
by the death of

YOHANAN BOEHM

and offers sympathy
to the family.

The Lutheran Propet and the staff of the German speaking congregation of the Redeemer Church

mourn the death of

YOHANAN BOEHM

great friend and supporter of the Redeemer Church concerts.

Dr. J. Friedrich, Propet

Riots continue as Pakistanis vow to force elections

ISLAMABAD (AP). — Riot police dispersed protesters with tear gas and baton charges yesterday, and at least one man was killed, bringing the death toll during recent riots here to 27.

Opponents of the government of President Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq vowed, meanwhile, to continue their campaign to force elections that they hope will oust the military ruler.

One opposition leader, Mohammad Shah Anwar, said daily protests would continue. He accused the government of being behind the violence that erupted after a crackdown on the opposition. Protests were planned yesterday for Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Lahore and Karachi.

Nevertheless, the government appeared to be in control as thousands of soldiers and border guards were deployed in areas of southern Pakistan. Soldiers and paramilitary units removed roadblocks erected earlier by opposition supporters on roads and got transportation moving again, officials said.

Railway traffic was badly dis-

rupted after mobs earlier burned railway stations and ripped up tracks. Pilot locomotives were being sent ahead of trains to ensure tracks were intact, railway officials said.

Military patrols were on the streets in Thatta, Hala, Badin, Sukkur and towns hit by unrest and troops were guarding trains travelling between Sind and Punjab.

Benazir Bhutto, leader of the Pakistan People's Party, as well as some of her top lieutenants, remained in jail.

The opposition parties appeared to be in disarray, with many leaders and activists in jail after the government ordered a crackdown on political opponents last week. More than 500 people were arrested last Wednesday to forestall meetings on independence day last Thursday and many other opposition activists went into hiding.

Crowds stormed government buildings, set fire to banks and other businesses and clashed across the country with riot police during a week of disturbances.



PRESENT ARMS! — Odour judges take a whiff of the underarms of paid volunteers to determine the efficacy of deodorants. The study is being done at Cincinnati's Top Research Inc., to learn more about the sense of smell. (UPI)

Jordan buying Soviet air-defences

Post Middle East Staff
Jordanian Prime Minister Zeid Al-Rifai revealed yesterday that his government had signed agreements with the Soviet Union on "some air defence" systems, for which it now is paying the bill.

Premier Rifai made his statement in an article published yesterday in Al-Hawadith magazine, which appears weekly in London.

As for future Jordanian purchases of fighter planes, Premier Rifai said that his country might purchase the French Mirage 2000, the European Tornado or the Soviet MiG 29, adding that the option depends largely on financial possibilities.

Asked about the U.S. Congress's refusal to conclude an arms deal with Jordan, Rifai said: "King Hussein would not agree to give the Congress what they wanted to take from Jordan politically in return for arms and consequently, the Congress refused the arms deal with Jordan."

Rifai reiterated the Jordanian stance that Jordan was not in conflict



Jordanian Premier Zeid Al-Rifai

with the PLO, but rather with its leadership. He added that it seems the PLO leadership does not want to

continue its dialogue with the Jordanian government.

Replying to a question about the recent visit to the area by U.S. Vice President George Bush, Rifai said: "As a result of this visit, we felt that the American attitude towards the international conference on the Middle East conflict had not changed, even though we saw a change in Soviet, British and French attitudes towards the international conference."

Meanwhile, Jordanian officials yesterday expressed interest in news that Washington is reviewing its Middle East policy, in order to proceed with peace talks, reported Radio Monte Carlo.

The Amman radio correspondent quoted a Jordanian official as saying that the Jordanian government was watching carefully any U.S. policy developments.

The official expressed hope that the U.S. administration takes into consideration the Syrian role in the region.

Fatah 'to drop Amman pact'

ABU DHABI (AP). — Yasser Arafat's mainstream Fatah movement has agreed to announce the scrapping of the Amman accord at the proposed Palestinian reconciliation conference in Algeria, a Palestinian leader was quoted as saying here yesterday.

The Amman accord of February 1985 bound Arafat, chairman of the PLO, to work jointly with Jordan's King Hussein for a peace settlement with Israel. The dialogue between the two sides is stalemated, but Arafat has not formally renounced the accord.

Nayef Hawatmeh, Secretary-General of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), was quoted in a separate interview with Al-Ithad as insisting that the Amman agreement be abrogated prior to the Algerian reconciliation conference.

Meanwhile, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak recently wrote to Arafat, urging him to take a "brave stand" on UN resolution 242, Israeli army radio reported yesterday.

He noted that he was convinced during his last meeting with Jordanian King Hussein that a "reasonable chance" existed to renew the joint Jordanian-PLO political activity, if the organization becomes more flexible.

Hawatmeh said the pledge was given by a Fatah delegation which met in Moscow recently with representatives of the leftist DFLP and

the Palestinian Communist Party to iron out some of the differences that have split PLO ranks.

The Soviet-sponsored talks were meant to help pave the ground for the national Palestinian parity for all differing factions proposed by Algerian President Chedli Benjedid.

But George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), was quoted in a separate interview with Al-Ithad as insisting that the Amman agreement be abrogated prior to the Algerian reconciliation conference.

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Beirut woman charged with two car bombings

BEIRUT (AP). — A 32-year-old Christian woman, Laure Hachem, has been charged in connection with an August 8 car-bombing, which left a total of 37 dead and 300 wounded in Beirut's mostly Moslem western sector, authoritative sources said here Tuesday.

The local press also recently reported that a 20-year-old Shiite Moslem woman, Samira Ibrahim, had confessed to planting a car bomb on July 29.

Hachem is from the Druse village of Ain Haour, in the Chouf mountains, authoritative sources said, and is a police sergeant's wife.

On August 8, she allegedly parked her car outside a shop in Tarik Jide, the Arab University quarter. A few minutes later it exploded, the sources said.

Meanwhile, a bomb exploded in a business district in Christian East Beirut yesterday wounding three civilians, police said.

Damascus spends half its budget on defence

By JERRY LEWIS

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. — Despite a major economic crisis, Syrian defence spending will exceed 55 per cent of total government expenditure, according to the latest edition of Jones Defence Weekly published yesterday.

Arms expenditures will increase by five per cent over last year's totals, reaching \$3,640 million, but no details were given as to how the sum will be spent.

At least half, however, is likely to go on the purchase of sophisticated Soviet equipment such as MiG-29 Fulcrum and SS-21 surface-to-surface missiles.

Besides equipping its own forces, Syria is also to be supplying Iran with large quantities of Soviet-built weaponry to enable it to continue the Gulf war.

In return, Syria obtains deliveries of Iranian oil designed to prop up its ailing economy.

Iranian group claims Teheran, Qom attacks

ATHENS (AP). — An Iranian group calling itself SYS claimed responsibility here yesterday for car bomb attacks in Teheran and the Iranian holy city of Qom that killed more than 30 people.

The claim was made in a telephone call to the Associated Press by

a man who described the group as "a nationalist organization that aims to make Iran as uncomfortable as possible for the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini."

"The attacks were to urge people to mobilize against the regime," said the caller, who spoke in English.

Iran: Time for 'final victory' in Gulf war

NICOSIA (AP). — The speaker of the Iranian parliament, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, has declared the time has come for a "final victory" to end the six-year-old war against Iraq. Teheran radio reported yesterday.

But Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al-Shara was assured during a visit to Teheran that Iran had no wish to expand its Gulf war with Iraq, Teheran radio also said. "Iranian officials stressed in talks [with Shara] their permanent desire not to expand the scope of the imposed war," the radio said.

Lebanon liaison head

METULLA (Tinn). — Tat-Aluf (Brig-Gen.) David Admon has been appointed head of the Israel Liaison Office in Lebanon. He replaces Tat-Aluf Danny Rothschild, who has filled the post for the last two years.

United Democratic Front celebrates anniversary

Vow to defy Pretoria crackdown

JOHANNESBURG (AP). — The United Democratic Front, South Africa's largest anti-apartheid coalition, marked its third birthday yesterday with a vow to intensify its activities despite state-of-emergency curbs.

About 1,000 people, most of them students, marked the UDF's anniversary at a noisy indoor rally at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, but police banned another UDF meeting that was to take place at the city hall in Cape Town.

Meanwhile, a 32-year-old white woman yesterday died of injuries suffered when a landmine exploded under her car on Sunday. One of her three children, an 8-year-old boy, was in critical condition at a Pretoria Hospital. The other two children were not seriously hurt.

The explosion was one of two landmine blasts Sunday on farming roads near Nelspruit in the eastern Transvaal. The other explosion killed three black women and two

babies and injured two black men.

The UDF, with more than two million members, decided not to schedule nationwide events to mark its birthday, in part because of a government restriction on public gatherings. "But all over the country, thousands of our supporters will be solemnly observing this occasion when three years ago about 15,000 South Africans launched the UDF," said a statement from UDF spokesman Murphy Morobe.

Dozens of the UDF's top leaders, and thousands of its members, are among the more than 8,500 people detained without charge by the government since the state of emergency was declared June 12.

The UDF is a multiracial coalition and this year launched a "call to whites" campaign in an effort to recruit more whites into active opposition to apartheid.

The Progressive Federal Party, the opposition in the white chamber of parliament, said yesterday that the government's list of 8,551 de-

tainees omitted the names of at least 2,500 people held since the emergency declaration. The PFP said the discrepancy, reported by its missing persons bureau, was due to the government's list only mentioning people who had been detained for more than 30 days.

Meanwhile, civil rights activist Jesse Jackson left Botswana yesterday for Angola, the next leg of his southern Africa tour, where he was due to meet with President Samora Machel.

In another development, President Reagan is expected to renew his sanctions against South Africa next month, but there are no plans to take additional measures demanded by congress, the president's chief of staff said Tuesday.

Donald T. Regan told reporters in an impromptu interview that additional sanctions are unnecessary at the moment because the South Africans have "gotten the message" that the U.S. is seeking an end to apartheid.

IN BRIEF

Naval exercises in Southeast Asia

SINGAPORE (AP). — Warships and aircraft from five Commonwealth nations began 10 days of exercises yesterday in the South China Sea off Malaysia, military sources said.

Australia, Britain, Malaysia, New Zealand, and Singapore have 26 vessels, including a submarine for the first time, and two aircraft in the exercises, codenamed Starfish 6.

The sources said the exercises were the biggest under the five-power defence arrangement set up to provide security for Singapore and Malaysia after British forces withdrew from Southeast Asia.

The exercises come a week after the biggest-ever Cobra Gold exercises involving the U.S. and Thailand, and a month after maneuvers involving Australia, Britain, Canada, Japan and the U.S.

Fire broke out at Chernobyl in May, paper says

MOSCOW (AP). — A Soviet newspaper revealed yesterday that a fire broke out May 23 above the ruined Chernobyl reactor, forcing firemen to work in a high-radiation zone to stop the flames from spreading to an oil storage area.

The newspaper *Leninskoye Znamya*, a publication of Moscow's Communist Party, reported the near-disaster in an almost offhand manner in the middle of an article about firefighters working at the Chernobyl plant in the northern Ukraine. The paper did not say what caused the fire, or say how far it was from the reactor itself.

Air India suing firms for role in crash

TORONTO (AP). — Air India is suing a number of Canadian and British firms over the mid-air blast which destroyed one of the Indian airline's passenger jets off Ireland last year, killing all 329 people on board, Air India lawyer Gerard Chouest said here.

He said the explosion was caused by a bomb placed on the jet, probably by Sikh terrorists, and the airline felt the companies were partially responsible. They were responsible for the security connected with the plane's flight and that they should share costs.

Fired worker kills 14

EDMOND, Oklahoma (AP). — A part-time postal worker facing dismissal opened fire in a post office here yesterday morning, killing 14 people and wounding at least four before taking his own life, Police said. The gunman, identified as Pat Sherrill, 44, was hired last year and was about to be fired, postal officials in Washington said.

Sherrill's body and those of 14 others were found inside the post office and in a back parking lot after police moved into the one-story brick building about 9 a.m. District Attorney Bob Macy said bodies, spent cartridges and empty bullet clips were scattered throughout the building.

"I've never seen a crime scene like this. I've never seen this volume," he said.

"There were people shot all through that building," Macy said, "which would indicate that he was going through the entire area." He added that most of the dead were found close to what appeared to be their work stations.

It was the worst attack in the U.S. by a lone gunman since a rampage at a McDonald's restaurant in San Ysidro, California, on July 18, 1984, left 21 people dead.

Iran embassy, exiles blame each other for London blast

By JERRY LEWIS
Jerusalem Post Correspondent and Agencies

LONDON. — The Iranian Embassy and anti-Khomeini exiles accused each other yesterday of being responsible for an explosion at an Iranian-owned news-stand and video shop in Kensington which killed one man and injured 12 persons.

Scotland Yard said the explosion could have been caused by a bomb and it was turning the investigation over to the anti-terrorist squad. Police initially thought Tuesday afternoon's blast may have been a gas explosion.

Anti-Khomeini exiles said the Iranian Embassy had threatened the store's owner, whom they identified as Razi Faezalee, an actor who has made several films against Ayatollah Khomeini's government. They said Faezalee's 22-year-old son died in the explosion.

But the Iranian Embassy blamed the blast on an anti-Khomeini group whose plan to attack the Iranian consulate had misfired.

Scotland Yard refused to identify the owner or the victim. The Yard issued a statement yesterday afternoon, saying, "indications at this stage are that it could have been caused by a device. The scene is being carefully examined. Officers are still removing and sifting rubble and forensic tests will have to be carried out."

As fears grow that rival Iranian factions are about to renew their urban war on London's streets, police are looking into the claims of various Iranian groupings who phoned news organizations during the day. They were also awaiting the post-mortem report on the man who died to determine if he had been handling explosives which triggered the incident.

Thieves inadvertently return booty

ANGERS, France (AP). — Burglar Dominique Breteche, 22, and his companion Sabelle Servant, 19, made an unexpected mistake after successfully robbing a house here, a court was told.

The seemingly unoccupied farmhouse nearby where they chose to install themselves and stock their

take — everything for a young couple to set up home, ranging from jewelry to a hairdryer and a bottle of shampoo — belonged to the same person they robbed.

Breteche, said to be jobless, was sentenced to eight months in prison, while his companion received a four-month suspended term.

Controversy over 'Deutschland Ueber Alles' verse

Resurrected anthem enrages some Germans

BONN (Reuters). — The sound of "Deutschland Ueber Alles" wafting across school courtyards in southern Germany has set parents, teachers and politicians at each other's throats.

Breaking with a long-standing consensus that the first verse of the national anthem should be repressed as an odious reminder of Nazism, the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg has begun teaching the full text, which begins:

Germany, Germany above all else, above all else in the world. If it were forever fraternally united for protection and defiance from the Maas to the Memel, from the Etsch to the Belt, Germany, Germany, above all else, above all else in the world.

The controversy arises not only from the proclamation of German superiority but also from the claim to a Germany far beyond present boundaries. Of the four rivers cited, the Maas is in the Netherlands, the Memel in the Soviet Union, the Etsch in Italy and the Belt in Denmark.

Alerted by letters from furious parents, the local Social Democrats and Greens Party launched a cru-

sade to have the Baden-Wuerttemberg decision reversed, but the ruling Christian Democrats have turned a deaf ear to protests.

What began as a local row has taken on the dimensions of a national issue, with major right-wing newspapers backing the "first verse" lobby.

The Baden-Wuerttemberg Education Ministry remains adamant there is no harm in six- to 10-year-olds learning all three verses.

"Why should children who were born long after the war be burdened with the guilt of their ancestors?" said ministry spokesman Wolfgang Kraft.

The opposition is appalled by such arguments. "It is irresponsible and tasteless to teach small children words which were sung daily under the swastika and which precisely evoke Fascist ideology," Greens Party spokesman Winfried Hermann said.

Banned by the victorious allies because Hitler had twisted it into a eulogy of German world domination, the "Deutschlandlied" (Song of Germany) was rehabilitated in 1952 with the proviso that only the third verse be sung in public. The words of the first were considered to stir up

too many grim memories after 12 years of the Third Reich.

A stormy debate on the anthem in the Baden-Wuerttemberg parliament included demands for government resignations, accusations of militarism and the branding of the national anthem as a "boozy chant."

The teachers' trade union is also fiercely opposed to children learning the full text, "for millions of people, the first verse means only one thing — Hitler's aggressive chauvinism and the inhuman way he went about satisfying it," said spokesman Michael Rex.

Rex says the revival of the first verse has given free rein to right wingers to indoctrinate school children.

But a recent survey by the national daily *Bild* found that 70 per cent of its readers wanted the entire anthem sung in schools. "Would it be so unforgivable if we were to hear the whole song ringing out in German classrooms?" the conservative *Die Welt* newspaper editorialized.

The anthems of Britain and France are at least as bloodthirsty, revivalists say. There have even been learned articles which argue that "Deutschland Ueber Alles"

simply means one should love Germany above all other things, not that the country should dominate.

The song's text was written in 1841 by August Heinrich Hoffmann, and set to music by Joseph Haydn. It was adopted as anthem by the Weimar Republic after World War I.

After the anthem was banned in 1945, West Germany's first president, Theodor Heuss, tried and failed to popularize the newly-composed "Hymn To Germany." Bonn struck the uneasy compromise of re-adopting the "Deutschlandlied," but singing only the third verse, which extols the democratic values of unity, justice and freedom.

Religious groups have voiced deep concern about the revival of the first verse, and the Society for Christian-Jewish Cooperation has protested to the Baden-Wuerttemberg government.

"For people who were persecuted during the Third Reich, it is unbearable, in fact degrading, to hear the first verse of the anthem," it said in an open letter. "Auschwitz has its consequences for education, and among these is the necessity that 'Deutschland, Deutschland Ueber Alles' should never be heard again."

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When Shas leader and Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz was denied a seat on the appointments committee for rabbinical court judges at last week's cabinet meeting, he raised a fuss that led to a *Jerusalem Post* inquiry into the rabbinical courts system.

Sources with an intimate knowledge of the system confirmed that political and nepotistic influences are at work in the selection of rabbinical court judges (*dayanim*). The sources declined to be named but said that internal documentation existed in the Chief Rabbinate to back up these charges.

The rabbinical courts differ radically from the civil courts whose judges do not go direct from law school to the bench. After completing their studies, they take a stage, the Hebrew term for an internship, in public or private legal practice. They then spend several years working as lawyers, and finding out about real life as well as legal practice, before a small minority of them are offered nominations to the bench. Those who reach the bench already know a good deal about the world, the legal aspects of which they are about to adjudicate.

Dayanim, by contrast, generally come to the rabbinical court bench straight from the yeshiva world. They do not undergo any intervening period, nor do they amass any more experience than what they

have had from study or teaching. They need no broader education, matriculation, university degree or general knowledge. They need no



Yitzhak Peretz (Karinsky)

foreign language. They need no case experience.

From the minimum age of 27, they can apply to the Chief Rabbinate to be granted the qualifying diploma for *dayan*, termed *kasher le-dayan* which means, in translation, "qualification for service as a religious court judge."

Many *dayanim* now serving on the bench received this diploma without taking an exam. The Chief Rabbina-

te approved them on the strength of personal acquaintance or personal recommendation. Today, exemptions from the exam are less common.

Armed with the qualifying diploma, the would-be judges can submit their names to the 10-man appointments committee for religious court judges. This committee has to reflect, in part, each new Knesset and each new cabinet, since it includes two MKs elected by secret ballot, and two cabinet ministers. The committee majority, however, sabotages this process.

The Chief Rabbinate exam and the application to the appointments committee, are more complicated hurdles to surmount than they seem. No objective, published criteria exist at either stage and there is no supervision. The Chief Rabbinate does not have to give an exam for the qualifying diploma to every yeshiva student who requests one. In some cases outstanding students have been disqualified from the exam in advance, on arbitrary grounds. Nor does each holder of the *kasher le-dayan* have the same chance, on his merits, of success at the appointments committee.

Personal connections, and family

By Asher Wallfish
Post Knesset Correspondent

connections even more so, count the most at both stages. It is important to come from the right yeshiva and to adhere to the right politics in terms of this country's religious-political world in order to win the support of a majority of the appointments committee as constituted at the time of application.

The manipulations resorted to in ensuring a vacant *dayan*'s post goes to the favourite yeshiva graduate are nowhere near as elegant as those allegedly used in tenders for posts in the civil service which are often said to be "fixed."

A notorious case occurred recently when several candidates heard that a *dayan*'s post had fallen vacant, and applied to the Chief Rabbinate for the qualifying exam. Only one favourite candidate was allowed to take the exam. The Chief Rabbis disqualified the rest as being deficient in scholarship. The favourite sailed through the exam, as well as the appointments committee, without trouble.

As if these two hurdles were not

enough in themselves, getting the appointments committee to meet is a third obstacle and overcoming the manipulation of the majority is even harder.

Of the 10 people on the appointments committee, three, the minister of religious affairs, who is chairman, and the two chief rabbis, serve *ex-officio*.

The Israel Bar elects two of its members to the appointments committee for a three-year term. Another two are elected by the *dayanim* of the Supreme Rabbinical Court, sitting as an electoral college.

Each new Knesset should elect two MKs to the committee and each new government should elect a second cabinet minister alongside the minister of religious affairs.

The Shas party early this summer appealed to the High Court alleging that the appointments committee was not legally constituted and that therefore all its appointments for the past two years were invalid. The High Court ruled that the appointments committee was in order, even though it comprised only six out of the full 10 members. However, it criticized the authorities so acutely that, within a matter of weeks, three of the four missing men were

practised in order to turn the appointments procedure into a mere matter of rubber stamping.

Shas wanted to get one of its MKs onto the appointments committee. When it failed in the secret ballot in the Knesset, and complained to the Likud, the Likud promised Peretz that he would be one of the cabinet ministers on the appointments committee. But the Likud broke its promise. The cabinet named Housing Minister David Levy as its two representatives. Peretz appealed and demanded a re-vote. Again he failed.

Thrice scorned by the Likud in this way, it is no wonder that Peretz has accused that party of being a poorer keeper of commitments than the Alignment.

Peretz may yet make the Likud pay.

As the High Court hinted, even though the religious affairs ministry and the Knesset had not exactly broken the law by delaying elections to the appointments committee for two years, they had certainly flouted constitutional principle.

The end is not quite in sight for the appointments committee. One man is missing, a representative to the *dayanim* on the Supreme Rabbinical Court. The Ashkenazi *dayanim* who claim the seat cannot agree on a candidate.

(This is the second in a series of articles.)



Menachem Hacohen (Karinsky)

Hometown hero shocks his fans

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter
SHIFARIM. — Ask any of the 22,000 inhabitants of this Arab township how to reach the home of Zahi Armeli and they will point you in the right direction.

The soccer superstar is the idol of the town's football-loving youngsters, who dream of emulating his striking prowess and his rise to fame and fortune.

It came as a shock, then, when Armeli announced his intention of leaving Maccabi Haifa — the team that had given him a chance at the big time — to play for the team's fiercest rival, Hapoel Tel Aviv.

But the top-scoring striker remains adamant, explaining to those willing to listen that he has been "shabbily treated" by the Haifa club's management, despite his not inconsiderable contribution to its successes in the three years he played for the team.

Armeli believes that a change of atmosphere and a new challenge will give him the best chance to help his team.

Financial considerations are equally important: Armeli frankly admits that his share of the transfer fee will be substantial, without going into details.

At 29, he probably still has a few good playing years in front of him, barring injuries. Even so, he is approaching what football pundits describe as the "twilight" years of a professional soccer player.

Armeli outlined his motives and reasons in a recent interview with *The Jerusalem Post* at his luxuriously appointed home in this township where he was born and raised.

Sitting in an armchair, sipping Turkish coffee, Armeli says he has



Zahi Armeli (Rahamin Israeli)

overcome the objections of friends and relatives.

Cynics may argue that his motives are purely mercenary, but Armeli discounts such arguments and points out that he has been playing football since the age of 14, but only earning big wages for the last three years.

"I played in the street, sometimes on my own, sometimes with other children," he said, indicating the road outside his home.

"If we didn't have a proper ball we played with plastic bags filled with air. That's how I learned to play."

Armeli is sad that very few Arab footballers have made it to the top.

"I think there are Arab youngsters with the talent and skills to become top footballers, but they are hampered by the lack of proper training and the poor state of the grounds, if any, in their villages."

Armeli believes that Arab townships and villages should give sport high priority and provide

youngsters with the necessary facilities.

"Sports keeps young people off the streets and gives them a positive interest. Football, for instance, can also help bring people and communities together," he maintains, citing his own example.

During his three years with Maccabi, Armeli overcame whatever prejudices Haifa fans had against Arabs.

At his home, where his trophies — including the "Footballer of the Year" award — take up an entire sideboard, Armeli acknowledges the responsibilities that go hand in hand with success.

"As a public figure, you have to act correctly. You can't afford to do something that might wreck your career."

In Armeli's case, the pressures and responsibilities are probably greater than on other players.

"When I play for the national team, I am representing not only my country and the flag of the State, but also the Arab community. In some ways I suppose you could say I'm a football ambassador for all three."

His fervent hope is that other Israeli Arabs will follow in his footsteps, thus proving to all Israelis and the rest of the world that Arabs do have a part to play in this country's future.

To help achieve this and to safeguard his own future, Armeli intends taking a coaching course this year.

His aim, ultimately, is to teach Arab youngsters some of the soccer skills he began acquiring from playing football in the streets.

But that is still in the distant future. "For now I have my own career, and I don't know how long it will be before I hang up my playing boots," he added.

The award is to be presented at a ceremony here on September 2, when a large force of Sixth Fleet ships are due for a five-day visit.

Shoshana Gershom, 80

HAIFA (Itim). — Aluf Mishne (Res.) Shoshana Gershom (Gershonovitz), commander of the IDF women's corp from 1951 to 1961, died on Saturday at the Tel Hashomer hospital. She was 80.

Gershom arrived in this country from Russia with the second Aliya, and worked at a Hebrew University laboratory. She served in the Hagana, the British Army (rising to the rank of colonel during World War II) and in Nahal. She also served in the Israel embassy in Washington.

In recent years, Gershom did volunteer work. She is survived by two brothers.

IN BRIEF

'Immigrants from West want to live in areas'

Sixty per cent of western immigrants prefer to settle in the territories, Jewish Agency settlement department chief Haim Aharon said yesterday.

Aharon, a Herut activist made the statement in response to Tuesday's call by Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsar (Labour) to freeze settlement in the West Bank.

Histadrut Jewish studies centre opens

TEL AVIV (Itim). — The Histadrut's Jewish Studies Institute was officially opened yesterday at Beit Berl in a ceremony attended by Education Minister Navon, Histadrut Secretary-General Kessar and 500 Histadrut activists.

The institute was established to teach Jewish values in a Labour framework and to meet the needs of Orthodox Labour Party members, officials said.

Haifa group cited for aid to U.S. servicemen

HAIFA. — The Haifa United Service Organization center has won the American servicemen's organization's 1986 programme achievement award for intercultural understanding.

It was cited by USO's board of governors for familiarizing visiting U.S. military personnel with Jewish culture and Israel's history, citizens and religions.

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Austria polishes image

By ILONA HENRY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
VIENNA. — Austria has started a public relations offensive to refurbish its damaged image following the election of Kurt Waldheim as chancellor. The Austrian Foreign Ministry has ordered its representatives abroad to change from defensive to aggressive posture.

The embassies have been told to write letters to newspapers reacting to the "distorted" picture given of Waldheim, who has been accused of Nazi war-time activities.

In New York, the Austrian consulate has initiated contacts with Jewish and non-Jewish circles. One result is that a high-ranking delegation of the American Jewish Committee, headed by its chairman, Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum, will visit Vienna next week on a three-day fact-finding mission. Meetings with Waldheim and the foreign minister are already scheduled.

Some members of the Austrian Jewish community see this visit as a mistake on the part of the AJC, whose relations with the World Jewish Congress are strained. They feel the visit may be exploited by the Austrian media. "We do not need a fact-finding mission to show that the problem of anti-Semitism is not rooted in the official policy of this government," one source said.

"The Waldheim affair proved something different: the latent anti-



Cardinal Bernard Law of Boston kneels in prayer before the Wall of Death this week at the Auschwitz concentration camp. (Reuters telephoto)

Church 'slept' through the Holocaust

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — "I confess in fear that the lord will strike us. Not because we have not defended the Jews, who did not deserve it, but because we defied the Ten Commandments."

This July, 1944 reaction by Joseph Groesz, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Kolosca, Hungary, to an appeal by his subordinate, Bishop Endre Hamvas of Csana, for a public church condemnation of the persecution of Hungarian Jews, was recently discovered by a Haifa historian in a dusty archive.

The archbishop's handwritten response was found by Ze'ev Rotics in a convent near Kalocsa in south-eastern Hungary, as he collected material for his doctoral thesis.

Rotics, 54, a high-school history teacher who leads Haifa University's Holocaust Studies Historical Documentation Unit, said the correspondence was concrete evidence that the church knew about the Holocaust and that "the genuine outrage and concern" of Hamvas was discouraged by the "cynical indifference" of his superior.

Rotics said he had found the letter in a bundle of documents marked "Jewish Persecution." "I don't think the man who keeps the archive knew what he had," he said. He had made photocopies of the documents.

Rotics explained that the Hungarian Church had been headed at the time by a cardinal and two archbishops. In the June 28, 1944 appeal, which was written on official church stationery, Hamvas noted that he had already suggested to the cardinal that he and the two archbishops make a "demonstrative appeal" to the regent (Admiral Horthy) "against the inhumanities committed against the Jews and for the exemption of Christians [converts] from the restrictive Jewish ordinances."

The bishop wrote: "The host of believers are disturbed that nothing is being done because they are not aware of our silent interventions. For myself, I have spoken from the pulpit of the cathedral about the Jews

and especially the injustices committed against Christians of Jewish descent. I had my sermon mimeographed and sent to our clergymen and the authorities. They said it was not stirring much water."

"If the prime and the two archbishops would take a firm stand, perhaps it would be possible to save those converted to Christianity or at least we could give them some solace of reassurance that they are not abandoned by the church."

"God will surely punish us," Hamvas wrote to his superior. He then went on to describe the cruelties of the deportations from his town, carried out by "specially trained gendarmes used to ruthlessness."

"And the public just stands by without a word of protest. I know that many would prefer to remain cautious, but by silence we are hurting the church more than by exposing ourselves to persecution. Therefore, I beg your excellency for benevolent consideration and gracious support for my proposal. A protest would still not be too late," he wrote.

Rotics found Groesz's draft reply, written in his own hand, in the blank spaces on Hamvas's letter.

"I believe that his eminence's latest move will be just as futile as before. Public opinion would not take notice, censorship will see to that. I am not afraid of retaliation against the church. We would simply be ignored and things would go on as before."

"I have myself intervened on behalf of a convert to Christianity of 25 years' standing, who had saved Bishop Horvath and one of his clergy from the Communists. I got the standard reply. The matter will be dealt with. The man has been deported, while the authorities sleep. Perhaps they will wake up when the last Jew is deported from the country. Then they may wash their hands in Pharisaic innocence."

Rotics said he could not establish whether the draft had been completed and sent. He also noted that all but about 100,000 of Budapest's Jews had been deported to concentration camps at the time of the archbishop's letter.

Who's afraid of kindergarten?

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

If you are taking your child to kindergarten for the first time on September 1, don't hold his or her hand too tightly. If you do, it may remind the child of crossing a dangerous street, an encounter with a dog, or of other situations where you show you are afraid.

Shoshana Steinmetz, of the Adler Institute, says many parents find sending their child to kindergarten very difficult, and give the child the message that they don't trust the kindergarten staff — or the child.

"Parents may say things like, 'You won't cry, right? You're not afraid to

go to kindergarten, right?' The child interprets this as a warning."

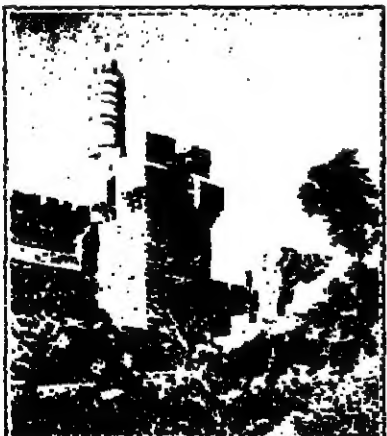
Steinmetz recommends that parents make one visit to the kindergarten with their children — but only one visit — to acquaint them with the surroundings and staff. "If you visit the kindergarten every time you pass by, this, too, will give the child the message that there is something to fear in this new place."

Giving advice at the request of the Association of Private Kindergartens, she recommended that parents not send their child to a particular private kindergarten if they themselves take an instant dislike to the teacher. "She may be a great

teacher, and you may be ashamed to give in to an irrational dislike. But if she reminds you of someone you can't stand, you will undoubtedly transmit the message to the child...

What we have to tell children is the truth, because if we lie they will sense it anyway."

She added: "We have to let the child know we trust him or her to adjust and that we are sure they will like kindergarten once they get used to it. But don't overdo even those positive statements. If you tell children too often how much you trust them and how sure you are they will love kindergarten, the message which is conveyed starts to be exactly the opposite."



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Students to house ex-cons

By BARBARA AMOYAL

Six ex-convicts who have served terms of one to three years for property crimes will be housed with 12 Hebrew University students in a pilot project scheduled for this fall.

In an effort to combat the 70 per cent recidivism rate among Israeli ex-convicts, the Prisons Rehabilitation Authority and the Hebrew University Student Union will house each ex-convict with a pair of university students in various Jerusalem neighborhoods. Former prisoners, aged 22-25, will be matched with "exemplary students" and former IDF graduates of their own ages, said Authority Director Avraham Hoffman.

Each ex-prisoner accepted in the project must sign a contract in which he undertakes to participate equally in household chores, to honour the wishes of his roommates,

"The goal of this project is threefold," Hoffman told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday. "We must isolate the ex-prisoner from his former neighbourhood and criminal friends; we must find an alternative social environment in which he can circulate, and we must provide him with basic material needs so that his energies will be directed toward finding appropriate employment."

Former prisoners will receive student union membership cards enabling them to participate in campus social events.

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2. The projected construction is approximately 1,250 sq.m.
3. Conditions of the tender as well as all other pertinent information can be obtained from Thursday, August 21, 1986 from the Agency, 17 Kaplan Street, Tel Aviv, room 717 between 9:00 a.m.-12 noon, against a non-refundable payment of NIS 250.
4. A special tour of the construction site for contractors will be held on Sunday, August 31, 1986 departing at 10 a.m. from the offices of the Kiryat Ata Municipality.
5. Bids should be submitted not later than 1:00 p.m. on Wednesday, September 17, 1986 at the address mentioned in paragraph 3 above.
6. This tender is open only to contractors registered in accordance with the Act regarding carry out the works as specified.
7. The Agency does not undertake to accept the lowest, or any other bid. 6000-9174

Reporter's story: right place, the right time

Jumping from journalism to diplomacy

There and Then / Sraya Shapiro

THE TUG-of-war which normally pits professional journalists against professional civil servants does not fit the Israeli scene. Successful newsmen have often worked for the government ultimately returning to their fold. But isn't the reporter, whose primeval impulse is to tell people what he learns, befuddled by the diplomat's restraint to communicate his observations only to his minister?

"No clash at all," assures David Giladi, who has spent most of his life reporting for newspapers, interrupted by two spells of diplomatic service - in Romania and Hungary. One learns to shut out journalism on becoming a diplomat. Perhaps, one is a little more aware afterwards of the implications of one's writing.

Journalism did not come easily to David Giladi. He started his life in Palestine, in the early 1930s, as a worker in an orange grove. Then he joined his cousin's "enterprise" in Tel Aviv removing rubble from building sites - "we used donkeys to carry the loads. I still have a photograph of myself sitting on a donkey at the corner of Allenby Road and Sderot Rothschild."

Out of the blue came an invitation to join the daily paper which the National Religious Party resolved to publish. Giladi became a reporter - and liked it. *Hatzofe* was squarely religious in outlook, but this suited Giladi's traditions, and, probably, inclinations: he was a scion of a line of very Orthodox rabbis in the north of Transylvania - a region where

Hungarian was spoken but which was ceded to Rumania after World War I.

The Giladis used to live in a small flat on the ground floor in Mapu Street - which was Hagall Street until the sages of the town decided that the founder of modern Hebrew literature should be remembered in the vicinity of two other writers, Gordon and Frischman.

Then, it was a quiet corner of Tel Aviv where many writers and artists lived - the famous painter Yosef Zaritzky made his home just across the street. Accidents play a decisive role in a man's life. The accident of encountering so many artists, who became his friends, led in time to Giladi's interest in painting, and, ultimately, his writing a book about the painters he knew.

IT WAS an accident, too, that Dr. Azriel Carlebach, a journalist whose

fame was made in the Yiddish press of Warsaw, came to work for *Hatzofe*. When Carlebach moved to Yediot Aharonot, he took Giladi with him. On Carlebach's insistence, Giladi also quit his part-time job on *The Palestine Post*. And, naturally, he followed Carlebach to *Ma'ariv*. Carlebach was an exacting boss, not always easy to work with, but always seething with ideas which created challenges and enthusiasm.

Under Carlebach's guidance, Giladi went to Paris. He made a dash to Hungary during the short-lived rebellion against the Russians. And he was in Prague during the Czech Spring. "I met Jan Masaryk several times, and even was introduced to Benes." Years later, Giladi went to Vietnam, when the Israeli press was invited to send a representative. Change is the newspaperman's most important ally.

It was also an accident which pushed the reporter temporarily into diplomacy. "Haim Moshe Shapiro, the minister of the interior and of aliya, suggested that I go to Bucharest as an immigration officer.

The painter Reuven Rubin, whom I knew personally, was our minister there. There was no aliya from Romania then, but out insistence with the authorities must have paved the way to a change of policy in due time."

The Giladis stayed in Bucharest over two years, and would have stayed longer were it not for the daily protests of their daughter Shulamit, who wanted to go back home. A determined woman Shulamit Giladi proved to be - she became president of the Hebrew Writers' Union a couple of years ago.

The mission to Hungary was probably offered to Giladi on the strength of his performance in Romania. In Budapest, Giladi was charged d'affaires, relations with Hungary being of a delicate nature. The Giladis lived in a beautiful little villa which had once belonged to the Esterhazy family.

A rose garden led from the street to the porch of the house. It was there that the most memorable event in his Hungarian stay took place.

Giladi recalls. "Yad Vashem had decided to send a certificate of appreciation to three Hungarians who saved Jews during the Nazi era. One was a former minister of defence, General von Nagybacsoni, who, in 1941 and 1942, ignored German orders to deport Jews. There was, too, the widow of Colonel Revitsky, who, as a devout Catholic saved the life of 20,000 men, while serving as a district officer for mobilization. We also wanted to honour a priest, but the Hungarian authorities demurred. The general had tears in his eyes when he received his citation."

The Giladis were very well liked in Budapest, where they knew many top politicians and artists. "Of course, we spoke the language," they called it *The Fabulous Couple*, Giladi recalls.

THE Budapest tenure - and the diplomatic spell - ended after three years and four months. One Friday afternoon the Israeli charge d'affaires was summoned to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and told that

Israel must get down from the Golan at once - "then everything will be all right." As Israel did not stop its advance, the Israeli diplomat was told to pack. "They put a police guard outside the legation and local officials were harassed coming to the office. We moved to the American ambassador's residence until we were allowed to leave, which happened only because the Hungarian team in Tel Aviv was stopped from leaving. Possibly, the last-minute hitch was due to our request to appoint Switzerland as Israel's representative in Budapest - we did not know that a few days earlier the Swiss had expelled a Hungarian official for activities not becoming the diplomatic status."

Giladi's secret life, however, is not connected with diplomatic service. Secretly, he has become a poet. His new career developed when, for three years, he woke up at nights, attending his ailing wife and keeping himself alert by translating French romantic poetry. The slender volume he published last year was his greatest scoop.



Visitors inspect books at the National Yiddish Book Centre at Amherst, Mass. (Janice Rubin)

She saves the beauty of Yiddish

Andy Court

SHARON KLEINBAUM wanted to fill the gap her Hebrew school teachers left between Bar Kochba and the Holocaust.

Her search took her to the basements of Brooklyn, the dumpsters of downtown Manhattan, construction sites in the Bronx.

And then she visited Israel, preaching the virtues of the language the first Zionists were inclined to forget - Yiddish.

Kleinbaum, 27, serves as assistant director of the National Yiddish Book Centre in Amherst, Massachusetts, an organization devoted to saving Yiddish books and promoting Yiddish studies. The centre is now considering setting up an office in Israel.

The workers at the centre are part of a growing number of young Jewish Americans who have taken an interest in Yiddish literature. They see it as a key to understanding the culture Hitler tried to destroy and believe it offers some keys to the development of a modern Jewish identity.

"We don't romanticize it and say, 'Oh, it would be great to live in the shtet today,'" Kleinbaum said. "But we think it has a lot to say about who we are today as modern Jews."

Hebrew represents the last time the Jews were in political power; Yiddish, when we weren't. It has come to represent all the negative things about the Diaspora, but I think what we've lost is the positive aspect. Jews couldn't own land, couldn't build things, and so they created culture. And they did it without political power, without all the things that today we think we need to make a people strong."

Part of Kleinbaum's job for the past several years has been to collect Yiddish books from the homes of elderly Jewish people, whose extensive collections would probably be thrown out after their death if someone like Kleinbaum did not come to take them to a safe place. One Brooklyn woman insisted on kissing every single volume in her library before she would let Kleinbaum take them away.

"We said, 'look, we don't want to take these books if you're not ready to give them up,'" Kleinbaum recalled. "She said, 'You don't understand. If you don't take these books, I can't die peacefully.'"



Sharon Kleinbaum (Michael Zide)

only from peoples' homes, but also from trash-bins and half-demolished libraries. In a warehouse of the foul-smelling Fulton Fish Market, she and her colleagues discovered copies of a history of Ukrainian Jewry. Between printing and distribution, the author died and the books somehow never left the cartons the printer placed them in. Fish came and went. The books sat for years, neglected until now. The National Yiddish Book Centre, which has collected over half a million Yiddish books, already has sent some of its volumes to universities in Israel. An office here in Israel would collect books within the land.

The office would also seek to promote study of the language and its literature in a country where Yiddish seems to still carry more of a stigma than in the U.S. Just about the only people speaking Yiddish to their children today are the ultra-Orthodox, who have no interest in the works of writers like Shalom Aleichem, Kleinbaum said.

NO SPECIFIC location or opening date has been set for the centre's Israel office, which is only in the discussion stage. Kleinbaum, meanwhile, has returned to the U.S. to attend rabbinical school in Philadelphia. But she plans to return to Israel - possibly with some Yiddish books in her suitcase, certainly with the same strong convictions about their value.

In the literature she has rescued Kleinbaum finds a sincerity, humour and strength-in-weakness that she believes still informs the modern Jewish spirit. And she believes that by teaching about the Diaspora experience through this literature, educators can correct a tragic imbalance in the teaching of Jewish history: the emphasis on the persecution of European Jewry to the exclusion of its achievements.

"The crime to me is that we know so much about the Holocaust but nothing of the culture that the Germans destroyed," she said. "We can list a litany of the names of major concentration camps, but we can't name three major Jewish writers from that time. You can't nurture a Jewish identity by telling a kid one horrific story after another. Our claim to history is not just that we've been repressed."

If you think it's done badly in Israel

... Just try a little slice of New York

Victor Perry

WHEN WE complain how badly things are done in Israel, the standard consolation is: go to Egypt and you'll feel better.

I would also suggest a few weeks in the United States, especially in New York. There, the complaining Israeli will find that despite America's well earned reputation for greater efficiency, a more advanced technology and more conveniences, there are still a lot of things that Israel does better.

Take banking for example. A passport, a driver's licence, a credit card, plus hard cash won't be enough to open a simple current account in most American banks. Chase Manhattan and Citicorp in New York, for example, also demand balance sheets for the past six months from another bank account of yours in the U.S. (if you have one), plus a few samples of cancelled cheques to further verify your signature.

Israeli banks, on the other hand, will open a new account with proper identification and a small deposit. "We've had too much cheating," explains a New York bank manager. "A new customer can deposit a forged cheque or a cheque that is not his, draw on it before it has cleared and disappear. We can't always wait

for confirmation since with the sheer numbers of individual banks in the U.S., it can take weeks for a cheque to clear."

Nor do many small branches have computers that give you an immediate balance on your account as do most Israeli banks. And if you want to deposit or transfer money, don't expect the teller to fill out the forms for you as is customary in Israel. You'll have to do that yourself. The Americans do not permit banks to buy and sell securities, because of a conflict of interest, but it certainly is convenient in Israel to be able to deal with securities at your local bank.

Israel should be ashamed of having one of the highest traffic accident rates in the world. But it has little to apologize for when it comes to public transportation and road conditions, especially when compared with New York. The potholes, bumps and torn pavements there are legion. Not a day passes without gigantic traffic jams where repair crews are trying to catch up with decades of neglect and deterioration. Some late drivers have sued the city for damage to their cars, but have only collected for those potholes listed by the municipality as being overdue for repair.

Public transport is not an enjoyable alternative. There are few, if any, subway systems in the world as dirty, crowded and uncomfortable as New York's. Even the new, air-conditioned cars, constituting only a small percentage of those in use, have fallen victim to graffiti "artists." The scribbling has also blacked out many of the maps that help guide you through the maze. Dirt and refuse dominate the system and stoppages are a daily occurrence. In a three-week period last September, 174 fires broke out in New York's subway system, including six fires in a one-hour period that required the emergency evacuation of 13,000 passengers. Few improvements have been made in the badly managed system during its 80 years of operation.

A bus ride in Israel may frequently be crowded and uncomfortable but seldom as bad as the New York subway system. While most other major cities in the U.S. are much better in this regard, Los Angeles, for example, has no public transport system to speak of.

The Israeli driver can also be thankful for a few advantages. Left turns into oncoming traffic are controlled by a separate light in Israel, avoiding the long wait for a clear lane typical in most American cities. In Israel the yellow light generally stays on longer than in the U.S.,

avoiding a dangerous dash through the red.

DO YOU like the availability of many newspaper editions throughout the day in most major American cities instead of the papers coming out only in the morning as in Israel? There's a price to pay. You'll find that the ink from these quick printing jobs rubs off on your hands and clothes like no Israeli paper will.

Ever try to get a document photostated in the average American city? Unlike in Israel, where every photo and stationery shop, plus other stores, has a photostating machine, they are few and far between in the U.S. Furthermore, in three out of four that I tried, the quality of the copies was unacceptable.

The American propensity for promotion, pizzazz and making things seem what they are not intrudes constantly, from the highly polished apples in the supermarket (you've got to take them with the wax whether you like it or not) to a busy street corner in Manhattan where three fruit juice "emporiums" are located within half a block of each other. All display loud signs extolling the health-giving virtues of their "100 per cent pure" juices. When my first sip of papaya juice revealed that the juice had been adulterated with water and sugar, the quick response was: "The juice in the drink is 100 per cent pure." Let the Israeli be content, therefore, with his colourless kiosk and its

natural, freshly squeezed juice. He might also be thankful for the TV and radio fee which the American doesn't pay. In return, Israelis don't have to suffer the constant bombardment of advertising, much of it in bad taste. Where else would a particularly poignant interview with the bereaved parents of a Marine killed in Lebanon be followed by a raucous jingle extolling the virtues of a new toothpaste?

The Israeli may miss a lot of the "good things" of America. But he can be thankful he has not yet reached the obsession with self-prevalence there. This excessive stress on the individual at the expense of the society is accompanied by widespread psychological and psychosomatic ailments, and a loss of many of life's higher ideals.

One of the latest developments in this hedonistic pursuit is the spread of specialized, spare-time courses in various forms of self-improvement. Among the courses offered: How to Marry Someone Stable, How to Find a Lover, How to Get a Good Night's Sleep, Techniques of Kissing, 101 Ways to Moonlight with Your Personal Computer, How to Land a Part in TV Commercials, Massage for Couples, Hot Air Ballooning, How to Survive Relationships with Difficult People, Cake Decorating, The Dynamics of Colour Vibrations, Self Hypnosis for Self Improvement. America is great, but it's enough to make you want to go to a yeshiva and get some religion.

Homesick Israelis - they feel pain in the stomach

RANDOMALIA / Miriam Arad

ON THE DAY Prime Minister Peres met with King Hassan, I ran into a Moroccan acquaintance of mine. "Well," I asked him, "have you heard the great news?" This was quite early in the morning, and he hadn't, so I told him. It took him a moment to digest my information, and then a great smile spread over his face. "Ah," he said dreamily, "I bet they'll give him figs to eat. This is Tammuz... you don't know what figs they've got there now! They're so big... and round... quite round... and their taste!"

It's something I have noticed before: when the non-native Israeli is seized by a fit of homesickness for the country of his birth, one of the first things that comes to his mind is its food. "Ah, for a real pastrami on rye," sighs your American, and goes on from there to rave about the thickness of the steaks - so tender, so succulent. Mexicans will grow lyrical about the hundred-and-one varieties of *taco* they have known, while an old Viennese may still remember the apfelstrudel of a certain patisserie in his hometown, 60 years ago. That is why the biblical verse which describes the Israelites in the desert reminiscing about the good old days sounds so authentic: "We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely, the marrows, and the melons, and the leeks, and the onions, and the garlic" (Numbers 11, 5). Oh, absolutely, those marrows!

Paradise lost. Even people who have spent most of their adult life in Israel may be full of nostalgia for "the old country." Some, indeed, go back there again and again, seeking out old school friends, looking up former neigh-

bours, dropping in at the grocery to see if old Mr. Bromberg is still there, and will he recognize them. And to eat the food, of course, and speak the language.

That is part of the pleasure: speaking the language. For the more recent *oleh*, it simply means the pleasure of speaking fluently, of being able to say anything without having to grope for the right word, and of being surrounded by signs, notices, books and newspapers, all of them vowelized to the last vowel. Yet there are also people who have mastered Hebrew perfectly, and feel quite at home in it, and still seize any occasion to speak the language of their childhood. One synonym for Yiddish is *mamme-loshen*, literally, "Mama's language." And that really seems to be the point.

It probably is also part of the *raison d'être* of all those immigrant associations we have in this country - *Irgun Olei* here, there, and yonder. Their chief purpose is to serve as mutual aid societies, not least to help newcomers cope with our special brand of red tape. No doubt they do, bless them, but in between they also meet for the joy of talking whatever *mamme-loshen* is theirs, for exchanging wistful reminiscences, or just for the sake of saying, "I got this cheap at Fiorella's" or "That's just behind Euston station" and having your landsman know what you mean.

Paradise lost. No wonder that even veteran *olim* can still go fiercely patriotic about the countries of their birth, as anyone who watched our Argentinians root for Maradona during the World Cup matches could see.

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Notice is hereby given that the Extraordinary General Meeting and the Annual General Meeting have been postponed, and will take place on Thursday, September 26, 1986 at 11:00 and 11:15 a.m. respectively. S. Bar Levav, Secretary

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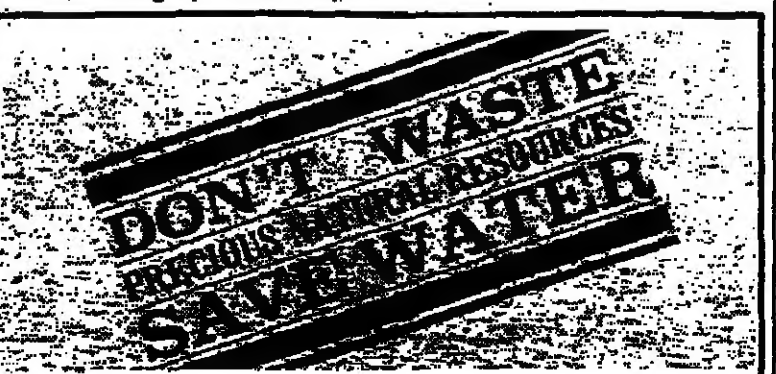
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The Greek tragedy — economy

Austerity plan unpopular as election nears

Chris G. Eliou / Athens

THOUGH this is not a general election year in Greece, the conservative New Democracy opposition is hoping to inflict so resounding a defeat on the ruling Socialists in the October municipal and community elections that Premier Andreas Papandreu will be unable to soldier on much beyond the end of this year.

New Democracy leader Constantine Mitsotakis says the target is to force new general elections next spring, a full two years before they are constitutionally due.

For Greece's aging firebrand, the local authority polling could scarcely come at a worse moment.

Barely a year after winning a second four-year term with a reduced but still comfortable parliamentary majority, Papandreu's Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) party is in deep trouble over the economy.

The municipal elections come exactly one year after acute balance of payments problems forced the government to introduce painful and unpopular austerity measures.

Wage indexation has been replaced by a two-year wage freeze; devaluation and financial restraints on imports have boosted the inflation rate to 25 per cent from 18 per

cent a year ago; and taxation has had to be increased to curtail a public sector deficit equivalent to 18 per cent of the gross national product, a deficit that the government has been unable to confront through cuts in public spending.

Though latest figures indicate the October austerity measures are working in terms of the balance of payments, to the ordinary Greeks they mean only a cut in spending power and rising unemployment.

On top of this, the government has now been warned by the governor of the Bank of Greece, Dimitrios Halikias, that austerity is not enough.

Greece, Halikias says, desperately needs new investment, both domestic and foreign, if stabilization is to be turned eventually into recovery and at a still later date into development. This requires total abandonment of indexation, tax reductions for the mainly conservative middle-income groups with the losses to be made up by subjecting the mainly socialist farm sector to income tax for the first time, and restoration of the industrialists' right to adjust their work force to production requirements by firing when necessary.

The government has assured a rebellious trade union movement that it will do none of these things, but to this the Greeks add a mental reservation: "not until after the municipal elections."

THE GOVERNMENT, in effect, has taken into a sharp turn to the right, which had led to disaffection in the trade union movement and acute discontent in the two rival Communist parties, one loyal to Moscow and the other Eurocommunist. Together they represent a steady 10 to 12 per cent of the electorate.

Aware of a drift from his party of the support of the traditional left on which he based his 1981 and 1985 election victories, Papandreu is attempting to avoid politicization of the coming municipal elections. But at the same time, after the poor Socialist showing in this year's student elections — considered in Greece a barometer of political trends among youth — the premier appointed a reputed Marxist, Antonis Tritsis, to the sensitive post of education minister in his recent government reshuffle.

Tritsis was brought back from two years in the wilderness because of his popularity among leftist youth and also as part of a government attempt to throw a leftist cloak over its rightist economic policies.

The municipal elections will be held on two successive Sundays in October. Observers expect the Moscow-aligned Communist Party of Greece (KKE) to make a show of force in the first round on October 12 and then throw its support behind New Democracy in the second, to mark its disapproval of government policies and because it too would welcome general elections next year in the expectation it could end up in a position to demand participation

with the Socialists in a future coalition government.

Fearful of a tacit alliance between New Democracy and the Communists in some municipalities on the second Sunday, as hinted by Mitsotakis, the Pasok leader appealed earlier this year for a dialogue with the country's traditional left to confront what he called the country's economic and social problems. The response amounted to a polite Communist brush-off.

THE THOUGHT of October is the overriding foreign policy constraint, also.

The government has this year been mending its fences with the U.S., and in March, Secretary of State George Shultz paid an apparently successful visit to Athens.

He clearly left with the impression, but without a firm promise, that U.S. military bases in Greece will not finally close when the present Defence and Economic Cooperation agreement (Deca) expires at the end of 1988. Both the U.S. and Greece spoke of a "step-by-step" approach to the solution of bilateral problems. On the bases, Papandreu said that while his government would de-nounce the Deca, he expected the Americans to do something about them "soon." This would enable him to present new negotiations as being at the insistence of the U.S., and also to drag them out as long as possible.

Meanwhile, American uncertainty over the bases is believed to be one explanation why U.S. Assistant

Secretary of Commerce for Trade Development, Harold P. Goldfield, brought no definite promises of U.S. investment during two days of talks in Athens last May 8 and 9.

Substantial U.S. investment is the essential forerunner of important European Economic Community and also domestic investment. And it hinges above all on the American bases, since these form the touchstone of U.S.-Greek relations.

In the EEC Greece is attempting to improve its miserable record in political cooperation without seeming to abandon its "multi-dimensional" foreign policy, which includes friendship with Libya and other radical Arab states and non-criticism of Soviet actions and policies. Thus, on Libya, in order not to be accused of a soft line on terrorism, it joined with its Community partners in signing an agreement on sanctions but then broke ranks with them over implementation.

At the same time, it is resisting pressure from its Community and Nato allies to enter into negotiations with Turkey over Aegean disputes that affect Nato cohesion on the southeast flank, and is attempting to block any expansion of EEC-Turkish relations unless Turkey lifts discriminatory measures imposed by Ankara in 1964 on Greeks living in Turkey.

Neither Shultz in March nor Nato's Lord Carrington and French EEC Commissioner Claude Cheysson in mid-May were able to budge Papandreu on this question. For Papandreu must first overcome his October hurdles.



Greek Premier Andreas Papandreu.

(Camera Press)

Lower-caste revolt smoulders in India

Robert Mahoney / India

RANGUNI Ram's family was shot and backed to death because they were poor, low caste, and born in Bihar, reputedly India's most backward, repressive and corrupt state.

Ram was in the fields on July 8 when his upper-caste landlord's henchmen descended on the row of mud huts known as Kansara village, killed 10 people, including six women and two children, and dumped their bodies in a river.

The family had committed no crime. They did not support the left-wing and communist activists trying to mobilize peasants and landless labourers in the semi-feudal estates along the rice-growing Ganges plain.

The revolt smouldering in many other villages around the state capital, Patna, had by-passed Kansara, where the men worked 10 hours in the fields for a daily wage of 1.25kg. of grain.

"These people never raised their voices for cash wages or anything," said villager Krishna Ram. "They were killed out of vengeance and to

teach us a lesson."

Just two hours before the massacre, unidentified gunmen had shot dead landowner Vijay Singh in a nearby town.

His family and caste neighbours rampaged through Kansara, bent on vengeance, without knowing who had killed Singh. Police said they had arrested only six of more than 30 men who attacked the village.

LOCAL newspaper headlines such as "Yet another carnage" and "Police apathetic to massacres" show how routinely the poor and powerless are crushed in this semi-feudal state of 70 million people.

Land, wealth and power are concentrated in the hands of upper-caste landowners who use politicians, bureaucrats and the police to maintain their hold over the rural poor, according to political activists and academics.

The distance between the haves and have-nots is reinforced by caste, the hereditary class-system which divides Hindus into multiple groups

from Brahmin priests to low-caste labourers and Untouchables.

"Hindu philosophy has also helped the ruling classes by teaching the poor to accept their fate and hope for something better in their next life," explained Prasad H. Prasad, a local professor of sociology.

BUT SOME of the younger post-independence generation are not prepared to wait that long.

Political parties, trade unions and communists, some preaching armed revolution, have moved into villages around Patna to try to organize the peasantry, half of whom live below the official poverty line.

They fermented revolt in the 1970s which has continued to explode sporadically, prompting some landlords to raise their own armies of hired goons. Official figures show that more than 300 people have been killed in group clashes.

Trade union and political activists say their members are murdered and attempts to organize rural labour are crushed by police in the service of landowners. Police deny the accusations.

Forty-seven areas in the state have been officially declared "extremist infested."

"Extremist infested means a place where someone has asked for his rights and the landowner has used the right to deny them to him, like at Arwal," a left-wing activist said.

FEW PEOPLE had heard of Arwal, a scruffy little town along the road from Kansara, before April 19 this year, when the fledgling Agricultural Labourers' Action Committee held a meeting to celebrate a "victory" in a dispute with a landowner.

Hundreds of jubilant villagers poured into the schoolyard after demolishing a brick wall a landowner had built illegally around common land. Their triumph was short-lived.

"The police surrounded us," said Shaanti Devi, the woman at the centre of the dispute. "We did not provoke them. They just opened fire."

Villagers said about 60 people were killed in a hail of police bullets. A press photographer who visited the town the next day also put the toll at about 60. Police said they shot 12 people who had fired on them first.

Such is the reputation of the police that few local newspapers have hesitated to call the incident a police massacre.

Several politicians and academics believe such killings are bound to occur again, given the rising expectations of labourers as well as the determination of landowners and the political establishment to hold on to what they have.

"I think violence will increase on both sides," Professor Prasad said. "The government thinks it is a law and order problem, but it is an economic problem."

Economists believe the fertile and mineral-rich state would certainly be capable of feeding all its population adequately, if managed differently. They blame government neglect of agriculture, the powerful landowner lobby and chronic corruption at all levels for the state's economic backwardness.

Prithviraj Singh, Bihar president of the left-wing Indian People's Front, thinks this realization will slowly dawn on the downtrodden. "Under the old structure, the upper castes used the casteist mentality of allotted places in life to protect the rights of landlords. They made sure labourers remained illiterate and indebted to them."

"We are working to change this peacefully. It will be a slow process. Some may not want to wait." (Reuters)

Strains showing in ailing Uganda's short-lived peace

Mort Rosenblum / Uganda

SINCE Yoweri Museveni's guerrillas seized power in January, the first real tranquility in 15 years has settled over this lush nation in the heart of Africa.

His National Resistance Army, which included soldiers as young as eight years old, ended slaughter by Idi Amin Dada, Milton Obote and others that took perhaps a half-million lives.

But a worker's minimum monthly wage of 6,000 shillings — about \$1 — buys two beers. Cabinet ministers and psychiatrists earn 90,000 shillings, equal to \$15 a month.

Ugandan doctors, professors and technical experts — forced to flee or hurried away over the years — are scattered from the South African homelands to Papua New Guinea.

Veronica Kalema, who returned to help reconstruct Uganda after graduating from Princeton University in the U.S., described the dilemma: "It's hard. A lot of people are saying, 'Sure I love my country, but when they are earning \$50,000 a year somewhere else, that is a big sacrifice to make.'"

Ambushes and looting still plague pockets in the north, and cracks are beginning to appear in the euphoric unity that followed Museveni's triumphant march on Kampala.

Elders of the powerful Baganda tribe, which fought hard in the NRA, are angered that Museveni is not restoring their tribal monarchy which Obote abolished in 1966.

Baganda officers complain privately they are being transferred to the north, despite Museveni's call to ignore ethnic divisions. They say he favours his small Banyankole tribe.

Some soldiers have not been paid, and they survive by hiring out as private guards. Museveni has said 30 of his men are under arrest for firing their weapons during drunken sprees.

THE large cabinet is split on policy matters. In a bid for unity, Museveni took in as a minister Moses Ali, who was a brigadier-general under Idi Amin.

Western diplomats say 150 Ugandans are training in Libya, and they worry that the government has yet to define its ideology.

But Ugandans and foreigners agree the picture is bright compared to the bloody anguish that nearly destroyed the nation Winston Churchill dubbed "the pearl of Africa."

While much of Africa battled famine, Uganda's fertile soils produced enough bananas, beans and grain to feed its 14 million inhabitants.

The Luwero Triangle is still littered with human skulls, strewn about fields and stacked in macabre display, but farmers are tending a second food crop.

The wedge of rich land, just north of Kampala, was worst hit because it was the heartland of Museveni's resistance. Many families who fled have come back.

"It is amazing how hard they are working, living in leaf shelters so they can restore their fields before they rebuild their homes," said Mike Oyedele of the UN Children's Fund.

But towns near Luwero are shattered hulks. Almost every shop and home was blasted open. Many are now only a few remnants of walls, roofless and empty. Much of Uganda is the same.

MOUKWABA GLISOM fled his Luwero village of Kalege in March 1983, sneaking his eight children past government troops bent on

what foreign relief workers unanimously call genocide.

Kalege is struggling to thrive among its rubble. UN workers gave the cobbler new tools, and he is back at work. The blacksmith also got tools, but he died after being bitten by a rabid dog.

"We lived in the wilderness for three years, finding what food we could in the bush," Glisom said. "So many people did not get away. I do not know how many died. Now we are home again."

The International Red Cross and Oxfam, a British relief agency, distributed seed, tools and blankets. Unicef is sinking 375 new well-boreholes at breakneck speed in the Luwero. The UN International Labour Organization is fixing ransacked schools.

Farmers harvest coffee grown wild. Together with production elsewhere, Uganda expects to earn nearly 400 million this year from coffee, 90 per cent of its foreign exchange.

Regular flights from Nairobi are overbooked with salesmen, contract technicians and Ugandans coming home to test the climate. Trains don't run on time, but they run.

Almost everything but food is imported. Uganda spends scarce foreign exchange on imports but loses out by keeping prices of some basic services within workers' reach.

The country produces no oil but gas sells for the equivalent of 42 cents for 3.8 litres. It costs the equivalent of three cents to send an airmail letter to the U.S.

But entrance and a beer at the popular disco, Clouds, runs to 13,000 shillings, two weeks of a high school teacher's salary. Men's shops start at 10 times that much.

The result is that workers leave their jobs to moonlight during working hours. Only small dents are made in rampant corruption. Break-ins and theft are part of survival.

MUSEVENI is resisting International Monetary Fund strictures which Obote had accepted. He argues that radical shifts in wages and prices, with layoffs, would punish ordinary Ugandans.

But he has yet to implement alternative means of reordering the chaotic economy. He favours barter deals and recently announced he would trade timber for blankets from Burkina Faso.

But Burkina Faso, landlocked like Uganda, is far away in West Africa, near coastal tropical forests, and economists worry aloud over such unrealistic ideas.

Tourism once earned 10 per cent of Uganda's foreign exchange, but soldiers decimated the wildlife for food, ivory and sport. Of 15,000 elephants at Murchison Falls National Park in 1970, fewer than 1,000 are left.

Specialists fear the effects of 15 years of brutality, state torture and constant uncertainty. Many Ugandans suffer severe trauma, but only nine psychiatrists practise in the country.

Doctors worry about the 3,000 to 7,500 *kadaga* — a local word for "small." They are children who lost their parents and joined the army when they were as young as five.

"These children have no values of home and family," said Professor William Senteza-Kabuyi of Makerere University. "They know about guns. We are creating a new generation of Idi Amins."

(Associated Press)

'Draft Iacocca' gains despite his denials

Michael Gelb / Washington

WHEN TALK turns to 1988 U.S. presidential contenders these days, some Democratic Party strategists speak longingly of an offbeat figure they see as the white knight to lead the party back to the White House.

Though political fashion seems to favour youthful, handsome candidates — such as Democratic Senators Gary Hart or Joe Biden — the hero of these dreamers is a 61-year-old businessman with a bulbous nose, glasses, receding hair, a combative style and a raspy voice. He even smokes cigars in public. Lido Anthony Iacocca is their man.

"LEE IACOCCA is the man of the hour for America," says Michigan state legislator Richard Fitzpatrick, who recently founded a "Draft Lee Iacocca for President" committee.

Despite the vehement insistence of the chairman of the Chrysler car firm that he will not run, Fitzpatrick asserts a view held by many Democrats tired of living in the shadow of Republican Ronald Reagan.

"There is simply no one — in or out of politics — who has demonstrated the capacity for leadership, effectiveness, and inspiration that he has."

When Iacocca's obstinate avowal that nothing would change his determination not to become a candidate failed to discourage his supporters or dampen newspaper speculation, he lamented: "It's not fair. Somebody threw my hat in the ring and they're beating the hell out of my hat."

IACOCCA's disclaimers are not likely to have much effect at this

early stage of the campaign, such is his popularity.

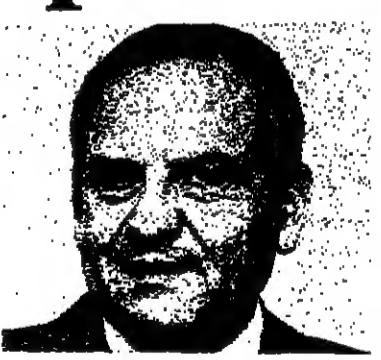
Lauded most recently in newspapers as the wizard who raised \$277 million to restore the Statue of Liberty, he has become a celebrity of folk-hero dimensions.

He rose to the presidency of the Ford Motor Company in the 1970s before being fired in an angry dispute with chairman Henry Ford II.

He rebounded to national prominence in 1979 when, as chairman of the nearly bankrupt Chrysler Corporation, he managed to get an unprecedented and still unmatched \$1.5 billion government loan guarantee that saved the ailing firm.

Chrysler was losing \$6m. a day when Iacocca took over, but with the help of pay concessions by the firm's trade unions, he put Chrysler in the black and paid off loans secured under the guarantee seven years ahead of schedule.

In the process, while his name became familiar as the firm's advertising spokesman, he wrote a best-



Lee Iacocca

selling autobiography and won fame usually reserved for sports heroes and film stars.

LIKE ANOTHER man rated a Democratic presidential possibility, New York governor Mario Cuomo, Iacocca is the son of an Italian immigrant, and his TV advertising stunts cultivate the gruff-but-likeable image of a plain-spoken working man.

With tie loosened and sleeves rolled up, he growls the tag-line: "If you can find a better car, buy it."

Opinion polls show he is now one of the best-known people in America, with popularity ratings matched only by Reagan.

However, many analysts think it unlikely Iacocca will get to park his Chrysler at the White House.

"He's got very thin skin and doesn't take criticism very well — that's tough for a politician, because you can't blow off steam in public," said one Democratic political analyst.

Iacocca draft organizers acknowledge that the nominating process presents them with a tough challenge.

Iacocca says he is simply not cut out for the compromises required of successful politicians.

"I'm too candid and outspoken," he said in a television interview. "You sometimes have to believe one thing and say another. I can't do that."

(Associated Press)

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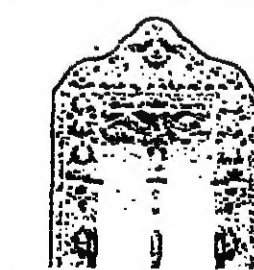
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DAVID KRIVINE

Don't shun Gaza's workers

Knesset Member Avraham Katz-Oz would like the Gaza border closed against the passage of Arab workers into Israel. Their employment, he says, undermines the concept of Jewish self-labour and drives Jews away from manual work.

That is an inexact statement. There are 1.5 million persons in Israel's labour force, including 1.25m. wage-earners. Arab workers commuting from the territories number 90,000. They account for 6 per cent of the labour force and 7.2 per cent of the country's wage-earners - a proportion that does not threaten the Jewish population with depopulation.

Their concentration is certainly greater in what Katz-Oz calls manual occupations - jobs which are not fully mechanized. But all jobs in the economy are gradually becoming mechanized. Jewish self-labour means that Jews must be employed in production, not just in trade and services. It does not mean that they must carry sacks of material on their backs when a fork-lift can do the job better.

Objections to the use of Arab labour imported from across the Green Line are based on a static view of the economy. That theory says only a precise number of jobs are available - and that either an Israeli or an Arab from the territories gets work - not both. The Arab secures the job by undercutting the Israeli, making it better for Israel. If the Arabs stay in the West Bank and Gaza.

Actually, it is not better for Israel, it is worse for a number of reasons. For one, if the Arabs from the territories are sent home, they will become unemployed. That is dangerous for Israel's security.

At the moment, most Arabs get work legally through the labour exchanges. However, a large minority bypass the exchanges, preferring a lower gross wage with no deductions of income tax or social insurance. If the employment of Arab labour in Israel is halted, more will seek employment illegally, thus undercutting wage levels more than before.

Those that do stay at home with nothing to do could become recruits for the PLO. The greatest factor making for peace in the territories is full employment. If that goes, discontent would feed violence and strife.

On the plus side, more job vacancies will be available - initially - for Israeli work-seekers. The trouble is that the Israelis do not want those vacancies at the low salaries offered. They had first refusal and turned them down, which is why the Arabs were taken on in the first place.

The Israelis would agree to do the work only if the pay is increased. The total amount of money available for the jobs will not go up, however, so some of the vacancies would be upgraded and others closed down.

Meanwhile, incomes in the administered areas would drop and that will decrease the demand for Israeli goods - which could affect the Israeli's improved employment situation adversely.

This is all based on the assumption that the labour market is static. But it is not and must not be.

Israel is saddled with a massive foreign deficit, if we include civilian and military expenditure. In other words, the country produces much less than it consumes. The gap between imports and exports equals 20 per cent of the national income. In order to bridge it we must produce 20 per cent more (in added value).

To do that, we need 150,000-200,000 more gainfully employed persons - over and above the 90,000 Arab workers from the territories. We do not need them straight away but if the long-delayed restoration of economic growth begins in the coming months, there will have to be more workers available, and workers with skills.

Our labour reserve should be looking forward to employment in growth industries which will be technological and export-oriented. They should not be looking back to low-paid jobs already done by others.

Those in the low-paid jobs, whether Jews or Arabs, will compete likewise for the new positions requiring higher qualifications. The ones who seek the training and acquire the abilities will win the posts, regardless of their ethnic origins or place of residence.

Israel has a small working population and suffers all the disadvantages of a diminutive market. To decrease the population more by segregating the workers from the territories, and to shrink the market at a time when production growth is a matter of life and death for the country, sounds like madness.

Action is needed all right - but in the proper direction. The task before us is to expand the demand for labour and not, as Katz-Oz advocated, diminish its supply.

TOKYO'S STOCK MARKET HIT a double record high yesterday as investors seemed determined to push the market average over the magic 20,000 mark well ahead of the end of the year.

Traders bought and sold a record 2.10 billion shares, sending the average 143.63 points higher to a record 18,936.24 close.

Haifa opens new cargo facility

By YACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - Haifa Port's \$100 million container terminal was officially inaugurated yesterday, bringing the port to what officials said was the forefront of technological advancement.

Fifteen years after building started with the reclamation of 300 dunams of land from the sea and the extension of the main breakwater, Transport Minister Haim Corfu hailed the port's improvement in a morning ceremony.

About 60 per cent of cargo now comes in containers.

The terminal's 660-metre-long wharf - 420 for container ships and the rest for bulk carriers - can accommodate ships of up to 70,000 tons.

The computer-controlled facilities include nine cranes and two rail links.

Corfu told the press that he intends to merge the ports with the railways under a joint authority for an integrated transport system within two years.

"The Ports Authority has during its 25 years of operations proved its ability," he said, and could strengthen the railroad.

Authority Chairman Zvi Kenan described the terminal as a capital-intensive facility enabling high productivity and lower tariffs.

Authority general manager Shaul Raziel said that in the next decade another large area would be reclaimed for a new coal-fired power station in Haifa and a coal terminal where super carriers of up to 250,000 ton would be able to berth to unload coal.

Until then, big grain carriers will be forced to continue unloading part of their cargo at the new terminal before their draught is shallow enough to allow them to berth at Dagon. The double operation costs millions of dollars annually, while the deepening job should cost about \$5 million.

Ben-Eliyahu said that the deepening of the berth for the Dagon silo would begin in October - after years of delays - and should be done within a year.

Meanwhile, The Jerusalem Post learned that the government this week approved a Ports authority proposal to reduce tariffs in its three ports by seven per cent.

This ends pressure from some ministers to oblige the authority to deposit its \$400 million reserves with the government, for their use, instead of banking it with the Accountant General, at just below bank interest rates.

They had argued that the slow-down in growth made it unnecessary to keep such large development funds. Some \$240m. of the sum is reserved for the authority's pension fund.

World Business in Brief

Australian dollar drops as business reacts to budget

SYDNEY (Reuters). - The Australian dollar fell steeply yesterday as currency dealers realised Tuesday's tough budget offered no short-term remedies for Australia's economic malaise.

Business leaders said they welcomed the public-spending cuts and wage restraint promised in what Treasurer Paul Keating called the toughest budget in 20 years.

But currency dealers must look ahead to record trade deficits, rising inflation, low economic growth and rising unemployment forecast in the budget.

In London, the Australian dollar steadied after falling earlier to stand around 61 U.S. cents. This compared with the close of around 63 cents and lows in Asia yesterday of around 60.5 cents.

Foreign exchange markets have taken a second look at the budget and have decided it was not austere enough to curb the country's balance of payments deficit and high inflation, dealers said.

THE BANK OF JAPAN still does not intend to cut its discount rate a fourth time this year, a senior official of the bank said yesterday.

The official's disclosure indicated that persistent pressure from Washington and reports about a slowing U.S. economy had failed to move the Japanese authorities. The second-quarter U.S. figures showed an annual growth rate of only 0.6 per cent.

The Bank of Japan reckons that the slowing of U.S. growth was due essentially to a fall in stocks, and has noted that other economic indicators were generally more positive, the official said.

BRITAIN'S GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) on the basis of economic output rose by around 0.5 per cent between the first and second quarters of 1986, preliminary central statistical office figures show.

The seasonally-adjusted index of output-based GDP (base 1980) rose to 111.9 from 111.4 in the first quarter, 1.5 per cent above its level a year earlier.

The office said the effects of the coal-miners' strike, which ended in March 1985, are now virtually out of the series.

Output of the service industries increased by about one per cent between the first and second quarters, including a 2.5 per cent rise in distribution.

But output of the production industries fell by about 0.5 per cent, including a three per cent fall in energy and water supplies, reflecting a fall in oil and gas production.

MEXICO SHOULD RECEIVE a \$500 million loan by creditor banks, an inter-bank consultative committee has recommended. The loan would be part of a \$1.6 billion package to finance bridge loans while a long-term credit package of \$12 billion is put together for the country, which has a foreign debt of \$98b.

New York-based Citicorp Bank said the U.S. and the central banks of 15 other European and Latin American countries and Japan would have to put together the rest of the bridge loan.

THE U.S. HAS THREATENED to reduce generalized system of preferences (GSP) trade concessions to South Korea drastically in a bid to force Seoul to open its markets more to U.S. products, South Korean officials said yesterday.

The U.S. is trying to pressure South Korea to open up its markets to more U.S. products, including beef, computers and polyethylene wax.



French Industry Minister Alain Madelin shakes hands with his Israeli counterpart, Ariel Sharon, at Ben-Gurion Airport yesterday. Madelin is in Israel for a four-day visit. (Reuters)

Exports of textiles up 27% in 7 months

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Textile and clothing industry exports increased 27 per cent in the past seven months, which may mean an end to the industry's slump.

The exports reached \$257 million, compared to \$203m. in the same period in 1985, according to Yohanan Levy, manager of the Ministry of Industry and Trade's division of textiles and light industries.

Bathing suit exports increased 55 per cent, totalling \$13.2m. while cloth and weaving exports increased 45 per cent to \$30.5m., Levy said.

Synthetic fibre exports increased 97 per cent to \$5.6m. and cotton fabric exports increased 41 per cent to \$9.4m., he said.

Levy said he believed the increases are a result of better marketing of the products in international markets, the strengthening of European currencies and the free-trade area agreement with the U.S.

Exports to the U.S. have increased considerably during the past few years. In 1984, shipments to the U.S. made up only 5 per cent of Israel's textile exports. So far this year, textiles and clothing exports to the U.S. make up 23 per cent of the industry's exports.

Fibronics Ltd. will develop Leumi computer network

Haifa's Fibronics Ltd. has been selected by Bank Leumi to develop, manufacture and install an on-premises computer network - described as one of the most sophisticated communications projects to be designed in the country.

The contract's financial arrangements were not released.

The network will connect more than 1,500 peripherals to the bank's "Keshet" service centre near Ben Gurion Airport in Lod. Keshet is the bank's new project to centralize computer services at one site.

Using more than 55 kilometres of cable, the system Fibronics is designing will be able to accommodate computer terminals, printers and other peripherals of different makes, according to Amir Eldad, manager of Fibronics, Israel sales.

Fibronics systems have been installed in the Bank of America offices in San Francisco and the Bank of New England in Boston. The technology has been used in AT&T Information Systems.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Fibronics International Inc., whose stock is traded on the over-the-counter market in the U.S. Subsidiary companies are in Britain, West Germany and France.

Soviets reportedly asking to join world trade talks

GENEVA (Reuters). - The Soviet Union has asked to join in major world trade talks due to be launched by the 92-nation Gatt group later this year, official Gatt sources said yesterday.

It would be the first time that Moscow has taken part in the free trade group, whose rules govern some 60 per cent of world commerce in manufactured goods and agriculture.

Moscow wanted to participate in the negotiations to gather information and experience to help decide whether to seek full membership in Gatt, the General Agreement on

Egypt raising oil prices again

CAIRO. - Egypt has decided to boost its crude oil prices by an average of about \$1.25 a barrel for August 21-31 delivery, Egyptian oil industry sources said yesterday.

The price of Suez grade has been set at \$12 a barrel, against \$10.50 at the last fixing, while Ballina grade rises to \$11.25 from \$10 and Ras Badran goes to \$10.90 from \$9.70.

Prices were already increased by about \$3 a barrel on August 13 for delivery from August 1 (retroactive) to August 20, apparently in reaction to a boost in rates on the world market after the agreement reached by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to temporarily cut output.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS			
Indices:			
General Share Index	113.33	+0.19%	
Non-Bank Index	141.50	+0.84%	
Arrangement	101.13	-0.10%	
Insurance	155.44	+0.30%	
General Services	167.88	+0.82%	
Real Estate	161.88	+1.47%	
Industrials	128.30	+0.41%	
Textiles	164.82	+0.44%	
Metals	124.32	+1.27%	
Electronics	51.88	-0.04%	
Chemicals	138.30	+0.71%	
Industrial Invest.	118.12	+0.37%	
Investment Cos.	134.88	+0.45%	
General Bond Index	102.57	+0.28%	
Index-linked Bonds	110.04	+0.29%	
Fully-linked	111.84	+0.40%	
Partially-linked	108.81	+0.17%	
Dollar-linked Bonds	92.78	+0.91%	
Short-term 0-2 yrs	107.89	+0.07%	
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	108.14	+0.23%	
Long-term 5+ yrs	102.91	+0.39%	
Turnovers:			
Shares - total	NIS 8,061,800		
Arrangement	NIS 7,625,100		
Non-bank	NIS 1,466,700		
Bonds - total	NIS 8,243,300		
Index-linked	NIS 4,231,500		
Dollar-linked	NIS 2,511,700		
Treasury Bills	NIS 2,340,800		
Share Movements:			
Advances	168	(NA)	
Declines	197	(NA)	
of which 5%+	4	(NA)	
"buyers only"	8	(NA)	
Declines	98	(NA)	
of which 5%+	20	(NA)	
"sellers only"	0	(NA)	
Unchanged	124	(NA)	
Trading Halt	39	(NA)	
Bond Market Trends:			
Index-linked	3%	Mixed to 1%	
3% fully-linked			

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%
General Share Index			
General Share Index	113.33		+0.19%
Non-Bank Index	141.50		+0.84%
Arrangement	101.13		-0.10%
Insurance	155.44		+0.30%
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Long-term 5+ yrs	102.91		+0.39%
Trade & Services			
Mehr Ezra	4600	39	+5.2
Supersol 2	5655	310	-
Delek r	3340	2375	+1.3
Lighterage	14658	18	-1.0
Cold Storage	1980	319	-1.3
Dan Hotels	3890	124	-1.0
Yarden Hotel	3087	80	+1.2
Hilton 1	13390		
Team 1	1750	122	+2.8
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Agrimor	620	1178	+2.5
Elion	515	9332	+3.0
Africa Int. 0.1	38400	212	+1.9
Dankner	3800	47	-0.8
Prop. & Bldg.	2850	2921	+1.8
Bayshore 0.1	4570	186	+1.1
ILDR	54900	138	+0.5
Russor r	9072		-5.0
Mehadrin	6910	237	+0.3
Hadarim	1107	1600	-0.6
Industrials			
Dubek b	3500	2	-
Pt-Ze 1	1701	277	-
Sunfrast	8672	125	+5.0
Elite	14000	68	+1.1
Adgar	620	873	-2.1
Argaman r	13480	138	+2.3
Delta 0.1	4534	777	+1.1
Maquette 1	22320	17	-2.0
Eagle 1	11294	6	-
Polget	3401	374	-
Schoellerline	12400	57	-4.8
Rogoni	3001	572	-1.8
Urdan 0.1 r	8235	487	-10.6
Ja. Can Co. 1	1700	9882	+8.3
Zion Cables	2678	574	+1.1
Packer Steel	8520	1128	-
Eilat	375000	4	-
Commercial Banks			
(not part of "arrangement")			
Maritima 1	1025	538	+3.0
General non-arr.	24850	22	-0.7
First Int'l	3700	1681	+0.4
FIBI	4300	2425	+2.1
Commercial Banks (part of "arrangement")			
IDB	77400	232	+0.5
Union 0.1	57350	22	-
Discount	86350	72	+0.2
Mizrahi	31600	187	-0.5
Hapoelim r	52170	59	-
General A	134001	6	+0.5
Leumi 0.1	33330	905	-0.5
Fin. Trade	44300		-
Mortgage Banks			
Leumi Mort. r	5330	345	+0.9
Dev. Mort.	1770	1458	-
Mishkan r	2250	989	+2.3
Tefahot r	14000	89	-
Morav r	5300	183	+1.3
Financial Institutions			
Agric C.			no trading
Ind. Dev. DO			no trading
Cial Leasing 0.1	13800	70	-
Insurance			
Ararat 0.1 r	886	1155	+3.0
Hebrew r	494	17149	+2.1
Phoenix 0.1	700	760	+1.9
Hemishmar	6500	1	-
Menorah 1	2383	80	+1.0
Sahar 1	4000	86	-
Zion Hold. 1	8550	8	+1.8

Firms hit for price gouging

Business owners who increased prices above the industry and Trade Ministry's regulations during July were fined a total of NIS 68,000 by courts nationwide, according to ministry officials.

Inspectors examined prices at 12,000 establishments all over the country - and sued 377 business owners for raising their prices above the limit, the officials said.

In the first seven months of the year, inspectors made more than 75,000 price checks, and the ministry sued 2,850 business owners.

Swimming pools and tennis courts were again returned to ministry supervision last week. Prices had been raised considerably as soon as supervision was lifted earlier this month.

TEN KENYAN BANK HEADS were released by police late Monday after promising their cooperation in resolving a crisis in the country's banking sector, press reports said yesterday.

FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS			
SHEKEL INTEREST RATES			
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.25% per month			
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)			
	Last Updated	Times	Palmer 7-Day Palmer 30-Day
LEUMI	20.8	7-17.5%	8-18.5%
HAPOLIM	2.7	8-14%	8-18.50%
DISCOUNT	12.8	8-15.50%	8-18%
MIZRAHI	8.5	8-16%	8-17%
FIRST INT'L	23.7	8-15%	8-17%
Rates vary according to size of deposit.			
(Times: demand deposit paying daily interest.			
Palmer: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)			
PATAH - FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (August 20)			
	MINIMUM DEP	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS 12-MONTHS
USD (\$100,000)	5.500	5.500	5.500
SDG (10,000 pounds)	8.750	8.750	8.750
DMK (100,000 marks)	4.000	3.875	3.875
SFR (50,000 francs)	3.750	3.750	3.750
YEN (3,000,000 yen)	3.250	3.000	3.125
Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.			
SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (August 20)			
	CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS	BANKNOTES	Rep. Rates
	Buy	Sell	
Basket of currencies	1	1.4820	1.4810
U.S. Dollar	1	1.4832	1.5018
Deutsche Mark	1	0.7244	0.7335
Pound Sterling	1	2.2278	2.2857
French Franc	1	0.2222	0.2250
Japanese Yen	100	1.0384	0.9818
Dutch Florin	1	0.6428	0.6507
Swiss Franc	1	0.9000	0.9113
Swedish Krona	1	0.2158	0.2183
Norwegian Krone	1	0.2031	0.2057
Danish Krone	1	0.1829	0.1853
Finnish Mark	1	0.3039	0.3077
Canadian Dollar	1	1.0678	1.0812
Australian Dollar	1	1.0293	1.0422
S. African Rand	1	0.5725	0.5797
Belgian Franc	10	0.3457	0.3501
Austrian Schilling	10	0.3048	0.3151
Italian Lira	1000	1.0512	1.0644
Jordanian Dinar	1		4.21
Egyptian Pound	1		0.78
ECU	1	1.5247	1.5438
SUPPLIED BY BANK LEUMI			
EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS (August 20)			
PRECIOUS METALS			
GOLD:	LONDON A.M. FIX	379.00	P.M. FIX 378.00
	PARIS NOON FIX	374.94	ZURICH P.M. 379.75
SILVER:	LONDON FIX	515.05	
PLATINUM:	LONDON P.M.	543.50	
PALLADIUM:	LONDON P.M.	130.25	
FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)			
Forward Rates			
	SPOT	2 MONTHS	3 MONTHS 6 MONTHS
DEUTSCHMARK	2.0480/85	55/60	55/60 152/145
POUND STERLING	1.5030/40	89/87	130/127 248/243
SWISS FRANC	1.6505/15	50/48	72/67 143/133
JAPANESE YEN	153.35/48	35/33	55/53 114/110
FRANCO FRANK	6.5877/00	32/45	45/65 90/120
ITALIAN LIRA	1424.50/50	1175/1250	1700/1800 3300/3425
DUTCH GULDEN	2.3090/00	51/27	48/45 94/86
BELGIAN FRANC	42.450/485	6/8	10.5/13.5 20/25
DANISH KRONA	7.7115/40	325/375	500/550 1075/1175
S. AFRICAN RAND	0.5345/55	22/15	30/23 48/38
EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNIT	1.0375/80	18/15	27/23 33/47
FINNISH MARK	4.8820/40	800/800	700/1100 1400/2000
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0.6270/77	88/83	123/118 212/207
NORWEGIAN KRONA	7.3050/00	985/1015	1550/1570 3045/3085
Formula for determining forward rates: high/low (eg. 220/21) - deduct from spot price. low/high (eg. 110/220) - add to spot price.			
NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS (August 20)			
U.S. MONEY RATES			
Prime rate 8.00%; Broker Loan 7.25%; NY Euros 3 months 6 1/4%-5 1/4%; Fed Funds late 6 1/4%			
NEW YORK FOREIGN EXCHANGE			
PREVIOUS CLOSING			
	DMK	SFR	STG
OPENING	2.0480/70	1.5500/10	1.5045/55
LATEST	2.0500/10	1.5485/95	1.5025/30
	2.0445/55	1.5465/65	1.5043/53
Comment			
The dollar was narrowly mixed yesterday, but near day's lows against the mark amid uncertainty over whether West Germany is likely to follow any U.S. discount rate cut. Expectations the key U.S. rate will be cut in the near future were given added force by yesterday's report of a sizeable 1.8 per cent			

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The police's unenviable task

IF NO PETITIONS are filed by the end of the day to challenge — and thus to require review by a larger panel — of the High Court's decision upholding President Chaim Herzog's grant of pardons to four senior Shin Bet officials, the decision will stand. The four, no longer needing to fear self-incrimination by testifying to the police, will then be called in to answer questions in the probe already started. Their investigation has been held off until today under a "gentlemen's agreement" with the police.

The betting is that the High Court's decision will indeed be allowed to stand, so that the probe could go on.

The question is for how long. For within the next few days the president, already armed with a recommendation in the matter by the justice minister, is expected to accept or reject the appeals by seven lower-rank Shin Bet officials. They have also admitted their guilt in the affair, that they too be pardoned. The betting is that the president will pardon them too. Fairness would seem to allow him no other choice.

That would leave still unpardoned, and therefore liable to prosecution, among Shin Bet officials involved in the "affair," only the three who triggered the commotion by complaining to the premier about the conduct of their director, Avraham Shalom, and who were fired for their pains. But at a later stage they too could ask for pardons. Thus the police probe could end up aiming only at the political echelon, meaning Vice Premier Yitzhak Shamir, the civilian head of the service — as premier — at the time the "affair" originated.

To make Mr. Shamir virtually the sole culprit, legally speaking, in the "affair" would, however, be as unjust as to disregard his responsibility for it, such as it may have been. Since the police are not an historical research agency with a mandate to just "bring out the truth," the continuation of its probe could become pointless. The "witchhunt" so feared by Mr. Herzog would not take place.

For the moment, though, the probe is going on. The question is whether it is going on under the most propitious conditions. That is rather to be doubted.

Hard as it is to believe, Mr. Shalom remains to this day the Shin Bet's director, and his three senior co-offenders are still filling top posts with the service. Their power to obstruct the course of the investigation remains, as does the chain of command which determines how people in such a hierarchical structure behave, and how subordinates must defer to their superiors.

Moreover, one of the three officers who received a pardon has just been promoted by Mr. Shalom to a higher post. If this is not rewarding the guilty, it is hard to tell what is.

At the very least it would seem that the four should have been, if not suspended, then ordered to take leave of absence for the duration of the probe. But a suggestion to that effect by the police inspector-general is said to have been flatly and inexplicably turned down by the attorney-general. Surely his reason cannot be the same as the one given by the premier earlier this year for rejecting a proposal that Mr. Shalom be suspended: namely, that the Shin Bet director was wholly innocent of the violations attributed to him.

The real danger with which this police probe is fraught is not that it will result in the leakage of sensitive information about a vital arm in the country's battle against the scourge of terrorism. The danger is that the probe — for no fault of the dedicated police officers in charge — will turn out to be another travesty.

Some home truths from Mr. Levy

CREDIT should be given where it is due: and David Levy, the Likud's housing minister and deputy premier — who is a frequent target of criticism in this corner — deserves full credit for standing up to his party colleagues on the issue of Galilee's Area 9.

Mincing no words, Mr. Levy dismissed as "contemptible" and "risible," and a mockery of Jabotinsky's teachings on the Arab question, the argument of especially Herut politicians such as MK Uzi Landau that the return of some 3,000 dunams of private Arab land to its owners in the former military zone would be the beginning of a Palestinian state in the Galilee. Speaking at the groundbreaking ceremony of a Jewish moshav in the Galilee, he urged his colleagues to accept the fact that Galilee Arabs, too, are Israeli citizens.

True, Mr. Levy took his time in unburdening himself of these laudable sentiments. Had he spoken earlier, he might have helped keep the country's air clear of the offensive odors that have been jettisoned out of the Area 9 controversy.

But his words of wisdom seem to have already had an impact. Mr. Landau himself no longer parades the bogey of the Palestinian state in Galilee, focusing instead on the allegation — which may well be at least partly true, but basically irrelevant — that Arab land owners in Area 9 have all too often taken the law into their own hands trying to reclaim their rights, and have stood in the army's way when it was seeking to train there.

A more significant impact of Mr. Levy's blast could be heard in Yitzhak Shamir's suggestion, at a meeting of Likud ministers yesterday, that Area 9 was not a matter of principle for the Likud, a party which should not be seen as an enemy of the country's Arabs.

This comes too late, however, to suffice. When the committee of four ministers — all of them Alignment leaders — brought out its decision on Area 9, the Likud consensus was that it represented an attempt to bribe Arab voters, and that a debate on it by the full government was urgent. Let such a debate indeed be held; and let the Likud ministers, if they so wish, prove Mr. Shamir right by approving the committee's decision, thus sharing in the "bribery" and in its supposed benefits.

Mr. Levy could usefully take the lead in organizing the approval ceremony.

What to look for in summer summits

Gideon Rafael

IT IS A conventional belief that during the hot summer months political and military activity rests while the politicians vacation. Yet the guns of August ushered in World War I. The tanks of Hitler rolled into Poland during the first days of September, triggering World War II. The master builders of the Kremlin, 25 years ago, erected the Berlin Wall at the height of the dog days, completing the East-West division of Europe.

Unlike their European counterparts the leaders in the Middle East don't start wars in summer. It's too hot. But diplomacy and politics are never absent from their vacation retreats. This year may be remembered for its summer of Arab-Israeli summits. At its beginning King Hassan II, ruler of Morocco and then head of the Arab summit conference, hosted at his vacation resort, Ifrane, the prime minister of Israel at a unique meeting, and before the summer comes to an end the leaders of Egypt and Israel will have met.

Unlike Egypt, Israel's immediate neighbor bound to it by relations of peace, Morocco is its most distant Arab adversary, officially adhering to the state of war decreed against Israel by the Arab League nearly 40 years ago. King Hassan and Prime Minister Peres, fully aware of these limitations, knew that in their talks they would have to confine themselves to the clarification of the problems disturbing Arab-Israeli relations rather than the solutions.

Not surprisingly, they based themselves on the positions of their constituent bodies. King Hassan on the Fez plan adopted in September 1982 by the Arab summit conference and Prime Minister Peres on the policy guidelines of his National Unity government.

The Fez plan, enunciated in response to the proposals pronounced by President Reagan in September 1982, neither recognizes explicitly Israel's right to sovereign existence, nor the duty of the Arab states to entertain peaceful relations with it. Yet it insists unreservedly on the establishment of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital and the PLO its government. Under the Fez plan Israel is destined to become a sort of nameless protectorate of the UN Security Council, the organ which failed to prevent in 1948 the armed attack of the Arab states against Israel, established by a decision of the UN. The organization subsequently watched helplessly the outbreak of five Arab-Israeli wars and finally refused to endorse the first treaty of peace concluded between Israel and an Arab state.

In as much as the Fez plan is unacceptable to Israel the program of the present government of Israel is unalluring to the Arab side. It avoids to commit itself to a peace settlement based on territorial compromise, to recognize the right of Palestinian self-determination and rejects the PLO as a negotiating partner.

Obviously it did not require much perspicacity for the two leaders at Ifrane to realize that their programs were non-starters, unable to generate the power needed for restarting the stalled peace process. The question is, whether the talks produced a middle ground, wide and firm enough for Arab states keen in their quest for peace and an Israel government ready to make concessions, to meet in meaningful negotiations.

The chasm of distrust separating the conflicting parties in the Middle East, is probably the greatest obstacle facing them in any attempt to narrow their differences through peaceful negotiations. Its prerequisites are the three C's of successful negotiations: contact, confidence and climate. Without contact there is no dialogue, without dialogue confidence cannot be created and without a climate of comprehension compromise cannot emerge.

The Morocco-Israel summit featured and confirmed the validity of this premise. As expected it did not produce a breakthrough on the essentials of peace but it widened the breach in the wall of hostile ostracism surrounding the Arab-Israeli conflict. It helped dispel the evil spell which had condemned the two sides to meet solely on the battlefield. The summit created motion and communion all along the Arab-Israeli divide, where immobility and resignation had reigned for too long. The silences and the protests it provoked in the Arab capitals confirm its impact.

Admittedly, the Ifrane meeting revived the discussion on the moribund Fez plan. However its proceedings indicate that King Hassan's "Fez-lifting" was designed more as an indispensable face-saver to legitimize his bold initiative, rather than to serve as a useful instrument of practical politics. Orientalists used to point out that the minds of oriental leaders are inscrutable, their words enigmatic and their tempers volatile. In fairness, such properties are neither peculiar nor exclusive to Middle Eastern politicians. The public utterances about the Morocco-Israel summit, describing it as a triumph of statesmanship or as a diplomatic disaster, do neither justice to the substance nor to the significance of the exchanges be-

tween the two leaders who are as remote in spiritual affinity as their countries in physical vicinity.

Nonetheless, beyond their political divergencies, the two states have developed over a considerable period of time areas, where their specific bilateral interests converge. The ascent to the summit was the result of a steady climb and not of a sudden spurt. Whether it was successful will be measured not by the vacuum terms of the official communiqué, but by the extension of the area of convergence and the emergence of new incentives for direct dialogue between Arab and Israel leaders.

COMFORTED BY the Ifrane summit and reassured by Israel's endorsement of the Taba arbitration agreement, President Mubarak is now ready to hold his long-delayed meeting with Prime Minister Peres. After several lean years in Egypt-Israel relations, beginning with the completion of Israel's withdrawal from Sinai, strained by its military intervention in Lebanon, irritated by the protracted negotiations on Taba and chilled by Egypt's mainly successful efforts to reassert its influence in the Arab world, there exists now a reasonable prospect that the renewed top-level dialogue will promote an improvement of understanding and enlargement of cooperation between Egypt and Israel.

Presumably the revitalizing of the existing bilateral agreements and the examination of new areas of cooperation will figure prominently in the talks. Joint projects of development of energy and water resources, of urban renewal and rural improvement, coupled with exchanges of technology, could advance not only the solution of vital problems affecting both countries, but also benefit the populations in the West Bank, Gaza and Jordan.

But no less important should be a renewed attempt by the leaders of Egypt and Israel to break the Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli deadlock. It should occupy a pre-eminent place in their agenda. Too much time has been wasted by futile exercises in diplomatic minuet, performed to a false tune by unsuited partners on a wrong floor. The Peres-Mubarak summit offers an opportunity to get the stalled peace train moving by devising a new itinerary and timetable, adjusted to existing realities.

The Palestinian section of the Camp David accord outlined the route of progress. Unfortunately not even the first transitional stage of the envisaged autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza has been reached, mainly because of the differences

Dry Bones



between the government of Jordan and the Palestinians and their common refusal to participate in negotiations with Israel. In consequence Israel steadily strengthened its hold over the territories, while the Palestinians progressively forfeited their best interests.

An agreement to resume the aborted autonomy talks with changes in format, venue, agenda and composition would probably provide the best chance for generating new momentum. The convening of a round table conference in Cairo, or wherever else agreed upon, in pursuance of President Mubarak's initiative in 1985, attended by representatives of the Palestinians, Jordan, Israel, Egypt, the U.S. and Morocco, if so desired by King Hassan and the other participants, would likely become the most promising vehicle for progress.

The invitation to the conference should be as concise and unspecified as possible. It should limit itself to invite the Arab states and the authentic representatives of the Palestinian people willing to negotiate the establishment of peaceful relations with Israel and to abide by the UN Charter obligation "to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state."

Such an initiative would certainly be hailed as the central achievement of the Egyptian-Israeli summit meeting. But apart from it, and the already mentioned bilateral issues, the two leaders would do well to devote some time to discuss such regional and global developments liable to affect the peace and security of their countries, as well as the

stability and the fortunes of the Middle East as a whole. In their assessment of the wider regional problems and the policies of the superpowers in the area, they are likely to discover that in a number of aspects the views and interests of Egypt and Israel coincide.

In an area extending from Kabul to Casablanca, rife with latent rivalries, open war, international terrorism, big-power military intervention, a region where despair breeds fanaticism, the meetings between the heads of two Arab states with the prime minister of Israel illumine the sombre Middle Eastern scene. The two Arab-Israeli summits of this summer are a credit to the realism of the three leaders and signposts for the still reluctant ones to follow suit.

The two summits of this summer will be remembered in Israel as the zenith of Peres's premiership, who in his two years in office lifted the country from the depression of its military involvement in Lebanon, extricated it from skyrocketing inflation, restored Israel's faltering international prestige, mitigated growing national tensions and searched for Arab-Israeli reconciliation. Indeed a remarkable record for such a short tenure of office. Were reason and responsibility the guiding factors in politics, he should be asked by the Knesset to stay at the helm until the government completes its full term. In the turbulent waters surrounding Israel its ship of state must steer a steady and prudent course and not be left to swirl in uncertain rotation, lest it founders.

The writer is a former director-general of the Foreign Ministry.

READERS' LETTERS

ELECTORAL REFORM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — The connection between signing away the Arava and endangering the environment on the one hand and the Israeli political system on the other is proportional representation. Because we have no MK representing us directly, we have no real say for our dissatisfaction. The ministers in the cabinet, including the prime minister, are answerable only to the entire population and thus they are answerable to no one. What does the single citizen matter, or even a group of a few hundred concerned citizens, when there is no doubt that a large party can collect tens of thousands of impersonal votes.

The ombudsman? He has no teeth, no apparatus to enforce change. And how many citizens have the money, time and energy to haul the government to court in environmental matters?

Expressing a grievance to the government, as I once learned, is like tilting at windmills. They can do what they choose because in the final analysis, they are answerable only to that amorphous group called all the voters of the country.

If there was a specific district of voters to which the ministers and MKs were responsible, lobbying would be much more effective than it is now. If Peres, for instance, was

elected from my district, I could help elect a watchdog committee to keep an eye on him (in this instance) environmental concerns. By regular mailings and meetings with him, he would know that a politically conscious group of citizens who could either support him or campaign for a rival in the coming election wants public debate on environmental issues.

Would he then sign away a piece of the Arava, thus spoiling it and endangering the millions of birds which use that particular alley of the world in their yearly migrations? My guess is he would rather risk the Americans' displeasure than put his political career on the line. And because of our watchdog group, he would have a mass of scientific information at his disposal to bolster his stand in presenting his (our) case to the Americans. Furthermore, many MKs, having been lobbied by concerned citizens in their districts, could support him.

This is only one, but an important instance of how direct representation could benefit us. The Star Wars issue which dawned upon us with absolutely no public debate is another. These issues are enough, in themselves, to warrant a change in the Israeli electoral system.

DAVID STRASSLER

Jerusalem.

THE DEFENCE BURDEN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — In his article of August 12, "Displacing milk and honey," Simcha Bahiri writes: "Since the 1967 war and the occupation of the territories, military spending is officially estimated at 27% of the Gross National Product as compared to 9% of the GNP before that."

Mr. Bahiri thus creates the impression that Israel's heavy defence burden was caused by the occupation of the territories in 1967. This is only half the truth, and is misleading.

The facts are as follows: 1) Defence expenditure between 1968-1972 was 22% (not 27%) of the GNP. 2) Defence expenditure

reached the level of 27% of the GNP only after 1973. 3) Prior to 1967 (in 1965/6), defence expenditure already reached 14% of the GNP (not 9% as Mr. Bahiri states). These facts are according to a study by Professor Gur Ofer of the Hebrew University.

In conclusion: 1) After the 1967 war Israel's relative defence burden grew by 50% (not threefold as Mr. Bahiri implies). 2) A large part of Israel's defence burden cannot be explained by the 1967 war, and Israel's subsequent occupation of extra land.

J. MILLGRAM

Jerusalem.

THE TREES OF GAN MEIR

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I refer to Robert Rosenberg's article of August 4 about the fate of Gan Meir in Tel Aviv. One material fact is not mentioned. The Yom Kippur War started on October 6, 1973, and on that Sabbath, it was still touch and go with regard to the outcome. In order to be ready for any eventuality, the rabbinate consecrated Gan Meir as an emergency cemetery in a secret midnight ceremony.

What is the Halacha on converting a cemetery into a parking lot?

THEODORE DAVID

Tiberias.

Sir, — I enjoyed very much Robert Rosenberg's article about the trees of Gan Meir in Tel Aviv in your issue of August 4.

I wonder how many people are aware that these trees were planted by members of the Australian Auxiliary Forces. In a small and forgotten corner of the park there is a memorial stone with an inscription and a small selection of Australian plants, long forgotten.

KURT BRAMMER

Haifa.

THE DEMJANJUK CASE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I was deeply astonished to read Barbara Amouyal's front-page article of August 17, which is based in part on an interview with me.

Many hundreds of the 20,000 testimonies held in our archives were extensively used in Nazi war criminal trials, contrary to what Amouyal wrote.

I told Amouyal that survivors wrote their accounts for the record of history. I cannot understand why she made of it that survivors wanted "to be part of history."

I said there are some — fortunately very few — testimonies, which proved to be inaccurate. Why did Amouyal make them out to be a large number?

Regarding the final remark, I did not receive any "orders" not to discuss the Demjanjuk case. I simply refused to discuss it with Amouyal.

SHMUEL KRAKOWSKI,
Director,
Yad Vashem Archives

Jerusalem.

IN DEFENCE OF AIPAC

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — The unfair criticism of the America Israel Public Affairs Committee reported in The Jerusalem Post ("Aipac under fire," July 20) and the earlier attacks by Knesset Member Ora Namir are misjudged and unbalanced.

American citizens critical of Aipac are of course entitled to criticize any of their country's private or public institutions, but Israeli should appreciate Aipac's role in helping to convert widespread U.S. goodwill into practical support for Israel. As a keen observer of Aipac's activities over the years, even from the distant antipodes, I consider them a model for intelligent and efficient operation of Jewish citizens in any open and free society of the West.

What Mrs. Namir and other Israeli critics fail to appreciate is that Aipac is not an Israeli government offshoot whose policies and activities can be changed at the whim of some visiting Israeli dignitary. Aipac describes itself as, and is in fact, an American organization which argues for certain Mid-East policies in Washington in terms of U.S. in-

terest. Quite understandably, given the current conservative climate in Washington, it must work with right-wing incumbents, just as we in Australia (with lesser influence and access) work with the current social democratic Hawke government.

Where do those who talk of Aipac's "heavy-handedness" think the influence of Israel in Washington emerged? Surely the presence of Secretary of State George Shultz and CIA director William Casey at the Jewish lobby's annual conference underscores Aipac's influence. Its newsletter *Near East Report* is of higher standard and often more appropriate than many Israeli *hava-ra* efforts. But its vital work on behalf of Israel and all the Jewish people in securing economic and military assistance for the Jewish state is worthy of the highest praise. Its detractors suffer from a mixture of envy and ignorance.

MICHAEL DANBY,
Editor,
Australia/Israel Publications
Melbourne.

LIBI - The Fund for Strengthening Israel's Defence MEET THE CHALLENGE, MAKE IT HAPPEN!

- ★ Largest Contribution NIS 3,000, from the estate of Asher Gottesleig
- ★ Most Heartwarming Contribution NIS 700, Zvi Ahelias, to mark the birthday of his wife, Miriam — health and long life!
- ★ Youngest Contributor NIS 250, grade yod-bet 3, Nes Ziona Secondary School



POSTSCRIPTS

P.S. THE CALL to prayer by a muezzin rang out from a minaret recently for the first time through the streets of Birmingham, and a Church of England vicar said it should stop.

Birmingham has at least 80,000 Asian and Afro-Caribbean immigrants among its 1 million population, many of them Muslims from Pakistan and Bangladesh.

The call to prayer marked the start of a month-long trial. City hall environmental health officers will monitor noise from eight loudspeakers at the top of the 45-metre minaret of the central mosque when the call to prayers, lasting 2 to 3 minutes, is

relayed twice daily.

The city council then will decide whether to give the mosque permission for five broadcasts a day, the first at dawn and the last after dark.

The officers said the first test showed the noise level was slightly less than the bells of St. Alban's Church about 200 metres away.

The vicar there, the Rev. David Hutt, charged that the mosque was keeping the noise down until it got permission for five broadcasts. He said the call to prayer would cause general inconvenience, particularly to old people's homes and school children trying to study.